

Agreement eludes OPEC

GENEVA (AP) — OPEC oil ministers failed Saturday to reach a final agreement on a plan for raising oil prices, and suspended their talks until Monday, officials said. After four hours of talks, several oil chiefs said they remained hopeful of overcoming the obstacles to an accord, including conflicting demands by cartel partners and war enemies Iran and Iraq. Under terms of what sources said was an informal agreement among the 13 ministers not to talk to reporters, the delegation chiefs were unusually tight-lipped on the third day of their conference. Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shalabi said he remained hopeful that a formal accord could be reached on Monday. Asked why the ministers decided not to meet Sunday, he said, "Our Christian brothers want to go to mosque, to church." At past OPEC meetings the ministers have routinely worked on Sundays. The 13 OPEC members agreed in principle Friday to reduce output by at least five per cent starting Jan. 1, but key details remained unresolved, several of the oil ministers said (See page 7).

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تدارك المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Volume 11 Number 3348

AMMAN, SUNDAY DECEMBER 14, 1986, RABIA AL THANI 13, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Mubarak arrives in Romania

BUCHAREST (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived here Saturday for a "visit of friendship," Romanian television reported. He was expected to discuss bilateral ties and the Middle East conflict with Romanian leaders. Television showed Mr. Mubarak being welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Otopeni airport. Mr. Mubarak arrived here from West Germany where Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged support for Egypt in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund to ease its debt burden, officials said. Mr. Mubarak won Dr. Kohl's backing on Egypt's relations with the IMF during two hours of talks held during a brief stopover in West Germany. The two governments also signed an agreement releasing 50 million marks (\$25 million) in West German aid aimed at bolstering Egyptian food production. Dr. Kohl and Mr. Mubarak, speaking to reporters after their meeting, said they also discussed the "especially endangered" situation in the Middle East, particularly the Iran-Iraq war and continued fighting in Lebanon.

King receives Aga Khan and Owen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday received at the Royal Court Mr. David Owen, leader of the British Social Democratic Party. The King later received Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. Both Mr. Owen and Prince Sadruddin are participating at a conference of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues currently being held here. His Majesty earlier hosted a luncheon for the participants of the conference at the Basman Palace.

His Majesty meets Vatican envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received at the Royal Court Father Carlo Cichelli, the Franciscan abbot in the Middle East, who was recently elected as the Vatican's guardian to the Holy Land.

Cabinet lowers medicine price

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet on Saturday held a session chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in which it approved an amendment to the health security law. According to the amendment all medicine used to lower body temperature will be sold for 50 fils each, down from 250 fils. The Cabinet also endorsed the introduction of a health card in order to facilitate processing of patients and medicines. The Cabinet also endorsed a framework for the establishment of an agricultural organization that would coordinate agricultural policies and put plans, makes studies and controls marketing. The Cabinet also decided on the formation of Jordan's delegation to a World Health Organisation (WHO) conference to be held in Geneva from Dec. 12-14. Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh will head the delegation.

Osseiran says army will protect borders

JEDDAH (AP) — Lebanese Defence Minister Adel Osseiran said the army was preparing to head south to help protect Lebanon's borders, a newspaper reported Saturday. In an interview with the Saudi Arabian newspaper Okaz, Mr. Osseiran said that "intensive contacts designed to speed up" this step were under way. "The army will be undertaking its natural role in protecting the land of Lebanon and will be deployed side by side with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon," he said.

UNRWA decries Mideast violence

VIENNA (Agencies) — Giorgio Giamelli, commissioner-general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), issued the following statement Thursday: "On the occasion of Human Rights Day, I wish to reaffirm my concern over the continuing violence in various parts of the Middle East which is claiming new victims daily, including Palestine refugees."

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King urges Arab leaders to rise above their differences and convene summit

The entire Arab order is in danger • Who knows which Arab state will be target of aggression after Iraq • Inter-Arab differences encouraged U.S. to ignore Arab interests while dealing with Iran • Violence in the occupied territories is an example of Israel's state terrorism • Armed Forces, be ready for any eventuality



AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has called on Arab leaders to rise above their differences and convene an Arab summit as soon as possible to discuss the entire Arab situation and to pave the ground for solidarity among their countries to confront external challenges that threaten the Arab Order and to solve problems that fuel inter-Arab differences.

King Hussein said that the "entire Arab Order is in danger and it has become incumbent on the Arabs to work for their political and economic integration which constitutes the pillars for the Arab Order."

Addressing a ceremony marking the graduation of the 27th batch of army officers from the Royal Command and Staff Academy, the King said Jordan, "in true commitment to the national cause and the principles and objectives of the Great Arab Revolt, has never ceased its relentless efforts for unifying Arab ranks, and will continue this endeavour until relations among Arab countries are back on their normal sound track again."

Following are excerpts of the King's address: "The past year 1986 witnessed serious developments which clearly indicate that differences among Arab countries were primarily responsible for the present deterioration in the Arab stand."

(Continued on page 3)

Iraq says Tehran defences destroyed in raid

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraqi warplanes struck and destroyed an air defence network and a power plant in Tehran in the first such air attack on the Iranian capital in seven months, Baghdad Radio reported.

Other formations of Iraqi fighter bombers attacked military targets in northwestern Iran closer to the Iraqi border, the radio added. Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, confirmed the air raid on the power station, saying it was located on the outskirts of the capital. But it made no mention of Iraq's report that the jets also destroyed surface-to-air missile bases.

IRNA said the air raid on Tehran damaged the power station, but caused no casualties. It also acknowledged that the cities of Merivan, Rabat and Mosek, in the Kurdistan province, were hit. It said the attacks claimed "civilian casualties," but gave no figures.

The Iraqi radio interrupted its regular programming to announce that the Iraqi fighter bombers flew 500 kilometres to bomb Tehran at 2:30 p.m.

It said the Iraqi jets first struck at the missile bases, "reducing Tehran's air defence system to rubble."

The warplanes then struck at the power plant setting it ablaze, it added.

The last Iraqi attack on Tehran was May 7 when Iraqi planes raided Tehran's main oil refinery of Shah Ray May 7, setting one of the storage tanks ablaze. Eleven people were killed and 45 were wounded in that attack.

Iraq said the targets, hit in the three northwestern cities 25 minutes after the raid on Tehran, were troop concentrations and ammunition depots.

ICHI opens meetings on finalisation of report to U.N. General Assembly

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The final plenary meetings of the Geneva-based Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI) opened here on Saturday.

Considered by officials and observers as the commission's most important and decisive session because of the density of topics on its working agenda, the Amman meetings are attended by a number of former and serving world leaders.

The meetings are being held behind closed doors. Participants will put the final touches on a concrete proposal over a new international framework in which humanitarian principles are paramount, according to an explanatory note issued here by the commission. The three-part draft proposal will be later submitted to the United Nations General Assembly thus heralding a new era of a universally accepted code of conduct on humanitarian issues, dealt with by the ICHI in its meetings over the past three years.

The draft proposal, according to informed sources, encompasses a three-part format. The first section covers the ethical framework on a new international humanitarian order towards a more humanitarian world community prone to putting an end to needless suffering around the globe.

Part two of the draft proposal, the sources said, deals with one of the world's most fundamental issues — the nuclear dilemma.

This section covers the history of nuclear energy, commercial nuclear power, alternatives to nuclear power and the moral dimensions of the issue vis-a-vis future generations.

Conference sources said that a strong consensus had emerged among participants on the dire need to give the subject of nuclear power and means of halting the arms race adequate attention and to arrive at a strong proposal to introduce decisive measures to prompt world governments to reverse the nuclear trend.

After the seventh plenary session concludes its meeting at the Regency Palace Hotel on Monday, a committee will be formed to summarise and prepare the final draft to be presented to the United Nations. The committee, according to the sources, will meet in the coming two months.

Another topic on the meeting's agenda is discussions on the future of the ICHI, its financial and administrative arrangements and strategies.

The commission, which functions outside the framework of the United Nations, was formed and held its first plenary meeting in New York in November 1983 after His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan of the commission's 28 members proposed to the United Nations the need to promote a new international humanitarian order and the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution in December 1981. The resolution recognised the importance of further improving a comprehensive international framework which takes fully into account the existing instruments relating to humanitarian questions as well as the need for addressing those aspects which were not yet adequately covered.

According to an ICHI publication, the work of the commission throughout its three years span was dictated by a desire to be realistic, pragmatic and innovative on three broad areas of concern: humanitarian norms, natural and man-made disasters and on vulnerable groups.

Some of the reports that the ICHI published during 1986 covered issues such as desertification, deforestation, humanitarian norms in arms conflicts, statelessness, missing people, autochthonous people and children in the streets.

The themes of these reports will also be a focus of the Amman meetings in addition to drugs and drug trafficking.

Attending the meetings, which are co-chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, are 16 of the commission's 28 members.

Berri orders unilateral ceasefire after Palestinians repel Amal

BEIRUT (AP) — Lebanese Amal militia leader Nabih Berri ordered a unilateral ceasefire around Palestinian refugee camps Saturday after Palestinian fighters beat back eight tank-led assaults by his Amal militia to overrun the devastated Shatilla camp.

Police said 25 people were killed and 77 wounded in the fiercest confrontation of the three-week war for control of refugee camps in Beirut and south Lebanon.

Berri, who also is Lebanon's justice minister, issued the ceasefire order from Damascus, Syria, where he has been attending meetings with Syrian, Libyan and Iranian officials who are trying to mediate a lasting truce.

A senior aide at Berri's office in Beirut said the Shi'ite leader took this initiative to "give the Palestinians a chance to reciprocate to Iranian peace efforts."

The spokesman, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the militiamen held their fire at 4:30 p.m. (1430 GMT). He said they planned to observe the truce until 10 a.m. (0800 GMT) Sunday.

"The Palestinians are sporadically violating the ceasefire. But if they decided to abide by it before 10 a.m. Sunday

then it will be made permanent," he said.

Occasional bursts of gunfire echoed from Shatilla and the nearby Bourj Al Barajneh after nearly 24 hours of savage fighting which at one point found Amal gunners hammering the two camps with an average of 15 shells a minute.

Palestinian fighters, entrenched in mountains southeast of Beirut, opened up on Amal strongholds in the densely populated Shi'ite slums around the two camps in an effort to lift the pressure on their comrades in the camps, police said.

Thick black smoke engulfed Shatilla, home for 14,000 refugees most of whom have fled since the outbreak of fighting Nov. 24.

Thuds of exploding shells shook the capital as ambulances with wailing sirens evacuated victims from the battleground to hospitals in the heart of West Beirut.

Palestinian communiques charged that units of the Lebanese army's predominantly Shi'ite 1st and 6th brigades fought alongside Amal.

The Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), a loose alliance of six Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions based in Damascus, appealed to the Soviet Union, Syria, Libya and

Violent protests flare in W. Bank

OCUPATED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinian protesters rioted on Saturday and Israeli soldiers used rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators in the West Bank town of Jenin after rocks were thrown at Israeli vehicles.

One person was injured from the bullets, said an Israeli spokesman.

In occupied Jerusalem stone-throwing Jews and Arabs attacked each other, Israel Radio reported. On Friday a Jew was stabbed near the old, walled city. Police Saturday said he was probably knifed by Arabs, the radio said.

The Palestine Press Service which monitors events in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip said dozens of Palestinians were arrested Friday and Saturday during demonstrations in at least a dozen towns and refugee camps throughout the occupied territories.

In the West Bank town of Ramallah, a Palestinian woman was injured on Friday when rocks were thrown at a car in which she was a passenger.

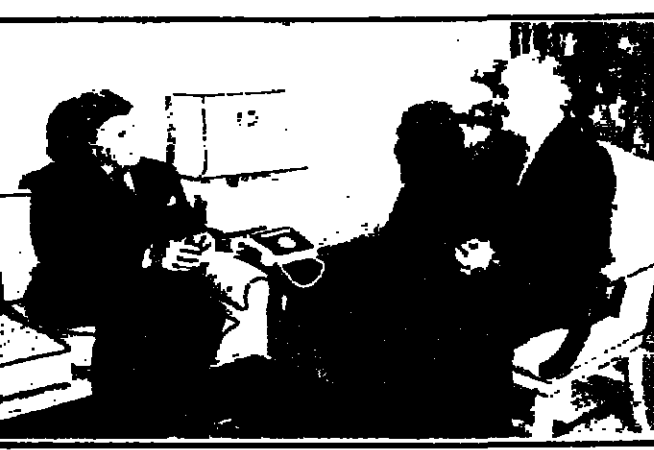
In Nazareth, several hundred Israeli Arabs demonstrated Saturday against Israeli policies in the West Bank and Gaza.

The protest, organised by the Communist Party, condemned the recent shootings of Palestinians by the Israeli army during demonstrations in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

At least four Palestinians, including a 12-year-old child were killed, dozens were wounded and hundreds were arrested since the beginning of December in the occupied territories.

The demonstrators, many of them wearing red bandanas and waving red banners chanted anti-Israeli and nationalist slogans as they marched through the centre of town.

Arab-Americans urge Washington to condemn Israel, page 2



His Majesty King Hussein receives U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy at the Royal Court on Saturday (Petra photo)

King meets Kennedy

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Saturday conferred with U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, who arrived here on a two-day visit on Friday.

Sen. Kennedy, a Democrat who becomes chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee in January, told reporters after the meeting that his talks with the King were "very productive."

Earlier, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri held separate meetings with Sen. Kennedy. No details were available on the meetings, which were reported by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In a statement he issued upon arrival here on Friday, Mr. Kennedy praised U.S.-Jordanian relations.

"The American people take pride in a long history of warm and friendly relations between Jordan and the United States," the statement said. "And we have great respect for the leadership of King Hussein as a force for peace in the area."

"I have come to Jordan to talk to top officials of the Government of Jordan to listen and to learn about ways in which our relations can be strengthened and to find out how I, as a member of the United States Senate, can assist in that process. I want to learn more about ways in which the United States can promote peace in the region and how the United States can best assist Jordan in its efforts to build a strong and vibrant economy for all its citizens. In that regard, I look forward to learning about the Jordanian government's initiative to provide economic assistance to the people of the West Bank and Gaza."

Ap quoted Mr. Kennedy as saying on Friday that he had not softened his opposition to a major U.S. arms sale to Jordan.

The Massachusetts Democrat was one of the leading foes of a \$1.9-billion arms package for Jordan which the administration of President Ronald Reagan was forced to withdraw early this year due to congressional opposition.

Congress insisted that Jordan enter peace talks with Israel before receiving arms.

In a hotel lobby interview, Mr. Kennedy told AP his stand on the issue had not changed, although he said he planned to discuss the matter in his talks here.

Asked whether he was worried by Soviet arms sales to Jordan and other countries in the region in the wake of the American rebuff, he said, "I think we ought to be working to get the Soviets to restrict their arms buildup here."

Mr. Kennedy crossed over the East Bank earlier Friday. He is to conclude his Middle East tour in Egypt.

He told AP he was "basically assessing the situation and implications for American policy in this part of the world."

Mr. Kennedy visited Petra at the outset of his visit to Jordan.

(Continued on page 3)

Byrd: White House relying on 'Ramboism'

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (AP) — The New Democratic senate majority leader, denouncing the White House as arrogant, wants President Ronald Reagan to accept help from Congress to strengthen U.S. foreign policy in the wake of the Iran arms controversy.

Senator Robert C. Byrd said the Reagan administration was relying "on Ramboism" in its policy towards Iran and Nicaragua. Such a policy "denies America future opportunities to serve as a good-faith broker and an enlightened and strong leader," he said. Rambo is the militaristic hero in films created by Sylvester Stallone.

The incoming 100th Congress will have opposition Democratic majorities in both the Senate and the house, led by Mr. Byrd and representative Jim Wright of Texas.

Both told the closing session of a two-day Democratic leadership council meeting that they will move during the first week of the new congress to establish special committees to investigate the Iran-contra scandal.

But Mr. Wright, who will succeed Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. as house speaker, said he would not permit that investigation "to dictate the agenda nor to preoccupy our attentions."

(Continued on page 4)

Israel sought ties with Sandinistas; Police probe Canadian link; Swiss connection raises questions over secrecy, page 2

Get Ready for Christmas with the Jordan Times. Special festive edition TOMORROW



Caller tells Muslim leader hostages are in good shape

BEIRUT (AP) — An American Muslim envoy Saturday quoted an anonymous caller claiming to speak for kidnappers as saying the foreign hostages held in Lebanon are in good health.

The caller also asked the American people to "examine the cause of your problems," said Mohammed Mehdi, secretary-general of the New York-based National Council for Islamic Affairs.

Mr. Mehdi said the caller telephoned him at his Beirut hotel at 11 p.m. (2100 GMT) Friday to say the hostages were "in good health and well taken care of." Mr. Mehdi refused to elaborate.

There was no way of determining how the caller could claim to know about the condition of all 17 foreigners missing in Lebanon. They reportedly are held by several different groups.

Mr. Mehdi and his assistant, Dale Shaheen, were leaving Beirut for the United States later in the day after two weeks of efforts that failed to achieve freedom for any of the foreign hostages held in Lebanon.

"But this is not the end of our mission, we consider it partially successful and we shall be back to continue this mission," Mr. Mehdi told a news conference Friday.

The telephone contact Friday was the third with "people claiming to speak for the

hostages in Lebanon.

The weekly magazine Al-Ahed, which speaks for the Iranian-backed Hizbollah, or Party of God, published two pictures of Mr. Mehdi meeting extremist Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane and applying for a visa at the Israeli consulate in Washington.

The pictures were published under the headline: "What was he doing then and what is he trying to do now?" The caption described Mr. Mehdi as "head of the so-called Islamic American delegation to mediate in the foreign hostages issue."

Mr. Mehdi confirmed the authenticity of the two pictures.

"In America I had appeared many times on TV with Kahane to expose Zionism and atrocities committed against the Arabs in Israel," Mr. Mehdi told the Associated Press.

"I was always asked in the course of the discussion whether I had ever been to Israel. My answer was no. Then I went to the Israeli consulate, accompanied by journalists, to apply for a visa," he added.

"Of course, the Israelis did not grant me a visa because they knew I wanted to urge the Jewish minority in Israel to immigrate to the U.S.," he added, without further elaboration.

Israel reportedly tried to establish diplomatic relations with Sandinistas

By Henry Kamm

ISRAEL has been trying since 1982 to restore diplomatic relations with Nicaragua rather than supply arms or money to anti-government rebels, Israeli officials say.

At the same time, nonofficial Israeli analysts said the possibility could not be excluded that defence and security officials, possibly working with private arms merchants, might have cooperated with American agents in assisting the rebels, known as the contras.

In a recent interview in Time magazine, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that "another country," presumably Israel, had channelled money obtained from arms sales to Iran into Swiss bank accounts for use by insurgent

leaders.

Israel has formally denied providing assistance to the forces opposing the Managua government. On the contrary, an official said, until last year it had offered various forms of development assistance to Nicaragua in an effort to persuade the Sandinista government to resume the diplomatic links that it broke in 1982, during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

An Israeli official said that Sandinista representatives first showed interest but never followed through on Israel's reported initiatives toward the Nicaraguan government. The attempt is now said to be dormant, though not for lack of Israeli interest.

Israeli sources reported that, in addition to offering economic aid,

Israel also suggested to Nicaragua that the resumption of diplomatic ties would help the government gain sympathy with an important sector of American opinion.

Israel was said to have emphasised to Sandinista officials that it was refraining from helping the contras, although Nicaragua, by endorsing the Palestine Liberation Organisation and voting with the anti-Israel bloc in the United Nations, was viewed as provoking Israel.

Israeli policy in Latin America was explained as an attempt to further relations with all recognised governments in an area that policy-makers consider important. The policy is considered a singular success for a nation that is boycotted diplomatically by much of the world — The New York Times.

Kuwait deports Arab journalists

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP)

Kuwait has deported more than 20 Arab journalists working for privately owned newspapers and magazines in a drive to "Kuwaitise" the news media, Arab journalists said Friday.

The journalists, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said 20 Lebanese, Syrian, Palestinian, Egyptian and Sudanese journalists have been sent out of the country in the last two months. But a source in Amman said the number was closer to 40.

Three deported journalists in Amman refused to talk. Journalists in Kuwait were not available for comment.

A Kuwaiti Ministry of Information official declined immediate comment, saying the minister was unavailable.

The last batch of six journalists left Kuwait on Nov. 26. They had been summoned by the authorities earlier in the month and told to leave the country within 20 days.

Police escorted them to the airport to make sure they left.

"When we checked with the information and interior ministries, we were told that the decision was taken for security reasons. But we believe it is connected with the media Kuwaitisation campaign," one expelled journalist said.

Kuwait, a major oil producer on the north west coast of the Gulf, has five Arabic-language and two English-language daily newspapers as well as 15 independent weekly and monthly magazines.

An estimated 250 Arab journalists from several countries work for the Arabic-language publications. The English-language newspapers employ a number of English-educated Indians and Pakistanis.

Kuwait's press has reflected the swelling tide of Islamic fundamentalism that has followed the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Shiite revolution in Iran.

Kuwait's newspapers in recent years have been a lively forum for airing Arab issues and, despite government guidance and self-censorship on sensitive issues, earned a reputation as perhaps the freest press in the Arab World.

The suspension of the Kuwaiti parliament last July was widely criticised in the press, prompting the government to suspend a press law pending new legislation that would make the media "more Kuwaiti."

Newspapers were required to exercise self-censorship at first, but now have official government censors in all newsrooms.

Although Arab journalists had been expelled from the country before July, the drive for Kuwaitisation gathered momentum after a meeting between chief editors of all newspapers and Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

Police probe Canadian link in U.S.-Iran deal

TORONTO (AP) — The government has complained to the United States over the lack of information provided on the possible involvement of Canadian businessmen in U.S. arms sales to Iran, and ordered its own probe into the matter.

Officials in Ottawa said there was no immediate evidence any Canadian laws were broken, and the RCMP refused to give details of its investigation.

Bill Chambers, a spokesman for External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, said the protest note, delivered to the State Department in Washington, expressed "deep concern for the lack of information we have received on any Canadian connection and asked that the situation be rectified."

The Wall Street Journal said Friday that Toronto businessman Donald Fraser and Ernest Miller provided up to \$10 million in

credit to Saudi financier Adnan Khashoggi for arms sales to Iran.

Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski told parliament the case is being investigated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). He did not identify the targets of the probe, but he dismissed many published reports as "unconfirmed speculation."

Canadian law bans arms sales to Iran.

In Washington, Senator David Durenberger, chairman of the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee, said last Friday that a "couple of Canadians" were involved in the deals but he did not say how or identify them.

The Canadian press quoted him as saying, "it's not a Canadian involvement. It's individuals. I don't even think of them as Canadians. I mean, they were a couple of guys with some bucks

(money) who wanted to multiply them."

Mr. Mazankowski said Mr. Clark has spoken with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in an effort to learn more about a possible Canadian link. He said the Canadian government also has contacted the CIA, the intelligence committee and the U.S. and Israeli embassies in Ottawa.

The Canadian connection was first disclosed Wednesday during congressional testimony by CIA Director William Casey.

Mr. Casey later confirmed to reporters that New York businessman Roy Furman tipped him off on Oct. 7 that Canadian investors were threatening a lawsuit because they only received \$10 million of \$20 million anticipated from financing an Iranian arms transaction.

Mr. Mazankowski said details

of Mr. Casey's and Mr. Furman's testimony have not been shared with Canada. "My understanding is that it would be contrary to U.S. law," he told the House of Commons in Canada.

Mr. Mazankowski said there was no indication that the foreign administration had "deliberately withheld" information from Canada.

The deputy premier and Allan Gottlieb, the Canadian ambassador to Washington, said the government knew nothing about a Canadian involvement in the arms deal until this week. "Clearly, we should have been informed if the Americans had information," Mr. Gottlieb said.

"We have expressed our very grave concern about this state of affairs" to Washington, added Mr. Mazankowski. He said, however, that Ottawa did not file a formal protest.

Arab-Americans urge U.S. to condemn Israel

WASHINGTON (AP) — Arab-American leaders have met with Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead to press for a U.S. statement condemning Israel for the deaths of four Palestinian students on the occupied West Bank.

Abdeen Jabara, president of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), complained that statements on the matter by President Ronald Reagan's administration have deplored the violence, but failed to assign blame to Israeli authorities.

"It's an effort to make the victim and the victimised share equally the guilt for the suffering of the victim," Mr. Jabara told a news conference.

State Department spokesman Bruce Ammerman said the administration is "increasingly concerned about the continuing violence and the further loss of life and injuries that have occurred."

"Both the Israeli authorities and the Palestinians have a heavy responsibility for preventing a recurrence of these tragic events... we urge both sides to exercise greater restraint and to avoid further actions that would threaten further disorder to cause additional loss of life."

Mr. Ammerman said U.S. concern has been relayed to the Israeli government, but he

declined to say in what manner. Mr. Jabara said the Arab-American leaders urged that pressure on Israel be applied publicly and told Mr. Whitehead that "more strong statements that are conducted through silent diplomacy with the Israelis will not be sufficient."

Four Palestinians have been killed and more than 33 injured during a week of clashes in the Arab territories Israel occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Whitehead, the second-ranking official in the department, was also pressed on the U.S. abstention Monday on a U.N. Security Council resolution condemning the violence. Mr. Ammerman said the United States "could not support the resolution because we found it unbalanced."

The hour-long meeting with Mr. Whitehead was arranged by the Council of Presidents of National Arab-American Organisations and included representatives of Mr. Jabara's group; the Arab Women's Society; the American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine; the Association of Arab-American University Graduates; the Al Bireh Society; the National Association of Arab Americans; the United Holy Land Fund and the United Palestinian Appeal.

Netherlands approves sale of subs to Saudis

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — The Dutch cabinet has given a government-controlled shipyard permission to sell six submarines to Saudi Arabia in a move that gave domestic unemployment problems precedence over Dutch foreign policy stands on the Middle East and weapons sales.

In announcing the controversial decision, Premier Ruud Lubbers denied that the possible sale of Dutch subs to Saudi Arabia, that nation's first, would cause "unacceptable" damage to the security interests of Israel, with whom The Netherlands has historically close ties.

Government approval came in the form of a preliminary export licence allowing the Rotterdam Drydock Company (RDM) to enter a 3 billion guilder (\$1.3 billion) bid for the sub contract, reportedly against French, British and West German competition.

The issuance of the export licence for the diesel-electric Walrus class subs marks a major switch from the centre-right government's stated policy of not selling weaponry to so-called "regions of tension."

The diesel-electric Walrus subs are sophisticated models in use by the Dutch navy, and could be used

to guard the vital oil shipping lanes in the Gulf which have been threatened in recent years by the Iran-Iraq war. None of the Gulf nations are reported to have submarines at present.

Combating the 15 per cent unemployment rate here is the major domestic priority of Premier Ruud Lubbers' government, and the contract for RDM, in which the government has a majority holding, would bring thousands of jobs to the declining Dutch shipbuilding industry over a 10-year construction period.

But other bankers said the step could prove a dangerous precedent. Andreas Hubachmidt, secretary of the Swiss Bankers' Association in Basel, said the bank had faced a serious dilemma reconciling its contractual commitments to its customers and meeting its obligations to legal authorities.

The row over the arms for Iran and cash for the contras, he said, raised questions because under the legal assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland, banking secrecy may be waived only when alleged violations of law in the United States would also have broken Swiss law.

TV & RADIO

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PROGRAMME ONE

| | |
|-------|------------------------------|
| 15:30 | Koran |
| 15:50 | Programme review |
| 15:55 | Health Clinic |
| 16:20 | Children programme |
| 16:45 | Young World |
| 17:10 | Silas |
| 17:40 | Computer |
| 18:10 | Local Agricultural programme |
| 18:30 | Arabic series |
| 19:25 | Local programme |
| 19:50 | Programme review |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:40 | Arabic series |
| 21:10 | Local programme |
| 21:55 | Tomorrow's programme |
| 22:00 | Local variety programme |
| 22:00 | News summary in Arabic |
| 22:15 | Close down |

PROGRAMME TWO

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 18:00 | Le Village dans les nuages |
| 18:30 | Catherine |
| 19:00 | News in French |
| 19:15 | French varieties |
| 19:30 | News in Hebrew |
| 19:45 | Varieties |
| 20:00 | News in Arabic |
| 20:30 | A documentary on forests |
| 21:10 | The Story of S.O.E. |
| 22:00 | News in English |
| 22:20 | Play of the Week: Silas Marner |

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| 08:00 | Morning Show |
| 10:00 | News Summary |
| 10:30 | Pop Session |
| 11:00 | In Concert |
| 12:00 | News Summary |
| 12:45 | Pop Session Contd. |
| 13:00 | News Summary |
| 13:30 | Pop Session Contd. |
| 14:00 | News Bulletin |
| 14:15 | Instrumentals |
| 14:45 | Science Report |
| 15:00 | Concert Hour |
| 16:00 | News Summary |
| 16:05 | Instrumentals |
| 16:30 | Old Favourites |
| 17:00 | Listeners' Choice |
| 18:00 | News Summary |
| 18:45 | Jazz Hour |
| 19:00 | News Summary |
| 19:30 | Date with a Star |
| 20:00 | Evening Show |
| 21:00 | News Summary |

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| 21:45 | Evening Show Contd. |
| 21:55 | News Summary |
| 22:00 | Evening Show Contd. |
| 22:05 | News Summary |
| 22:07 | News Summary |
| 22:07 | Close down |

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

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| 06:00 | Newsday |
| 06:30 | Index Box Daily |
| 06:45 | Reflections |
| 06:50 | Financial |
| 07:00 | News |
| 07:20 | News |
| 07:30 | Lyrics and Lyrics |
| 07:45 | Letter from America |
| 08:00 | Newsday |
| 08:30 | Jazz for the |
| 09:00 | World News |
| 09:20 | 24 Hours: News Summary |
| 09:30 | From Our Own Correspondent |
| 09:50 | Waveguide |
| 10:00 | World News |
| 10:09 | Reflections |
| 10:15 | The Pleasure's Yours |
| 11:00 | World News |
| 11:10 | News Review |
| 11:15 | Science in Action |
| 11:45 | Islamic Fundamentals |
| 12:00 | News Summary |
| 12:15 | Classical Record |
| 12:30 | Religious Service |
| 12:40 | News About Britain |
| 13:15 | From Our Own Correspondent |
| 13:30 | From the Proms |
| 13:39 | News |
| 13:45 | From Our Own Correspondent |
| 14:00 | News Summary |
| 14:05 | Play of the Week: Everything in the Garden |
| 14:30 | Grouping Points in Science |
| 14:45 | Sports Roundup |
| 15:00 | World News |
| 15:09 | 24 Hours: News Summary |
| 15:20 | Sports Round-up |
| 15:45 | The Sandi Jones Request Show |
| 16:30 | The Retrofired 17:00 Radio Newsworld |
| 17:15 | International Radio |
| 18:00 | Newsday |

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260, KHz 7200, 9503, 1174, 11923 & 15310

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| 05:00 | News |
| 05:10 | VOA Morning |
| 05:30 | News Summary |
| 05:40 | VOA Morning |
| 06:00 | News |
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Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Muasher leaves for Baghdad on Saturday to attend joint Jordanian-Iraqi meetings on trade and economic cooperation (Petra photo)

Jordan, Iraq open talks on economic relations

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan and Iraq opened talks in Baghdad on Saturday aimed at developing bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The talks, being conducted through the joint Jordanian-Iraqi Economic Committee, are chaired by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and Iraqi Minister of Transport and Communications Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi.

The talks in the first session dealt with effective measures to be taken for bolstering economic links between the two countries, especially in industry, and cooperation in the implementation of development projects. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that the two sides agreed to set up three subcommittees to handle industry and trade, transport and communications and energy issues.

In its four-day meeting, the committee will be discussing matters concerning cooperation in industry, trade, energy, transport and communications.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and Mr. Hussein Al Oaseim, governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, are among the high-level delegation accompanying Dr. Muasher to Baghdad.

The delegation arrived in the Iraqi capital early on Saturday and were met by Mr. Assadi and senior Iraqi officials. Mr. Assadi described Jordanian-Iraqi relations as unique and their bilateral cooperation as exemplary.

Jordan to attend transport ministers meeting on Dec. 17

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of the Arab transport ministers due to open at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Dec. 17. Minister of Transport Ahmad Dahqan, who will head Jordan's delegation to the meeting, is due to leave for the Tunisian capital on Sunday.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Transport here said that the Arab ministers are scheduled to discuss the implementation of recommendations and resolutions taken at earlier meetings and will discuss the manufacture of certain equipment employed in transport operations in the Arab World. In addition, he said, the ministers will give attention to the preparation of a pan-Arab transport strategy, and pan-Arab unions concerned with transport and coordination among Arab countries vis-a-vis international and regional conferences on transport affairs.

The ministers, he said, will also discuss a call by the Arab Transport Union for the removal of all barriers that impede the flow of Arab goods and the travel of Arab people within the Arab World. The ministers meeting will be prepared for by another at the experts level, to be held in Tunis on Dec. 15.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Haj Hassan to visit Egypt Monday

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan will leave for Egypt on Monday at the head of an official delegation for talks with his Egyptian counterpart Assem Abdul Haq. The two ministers will discuss organising the movement of manpower between the two countries in implementation of a bilateral agreement signed in 1985. The agreement provides for bilateral cooperation in manpower employment, the exchange of expertise pertaining to training vocational training, industrial and social security.

Oman to recruit Jordanian doctors

MUSCAT (Petra) — Oman plans to build a new 500-bed hospital in the coming two years and will ask Jordan to supply it with medical staff, including doctors and nurses, Oman Minister of Health Mubarak Al Khadouri announced on Saturday. He said that the projected hospital, to be named Sultan Qaboos Hospital, will also serve as a training hospital for doctors and nurses. Dr. Khadouri, who was speaking at a meeting with Jordanian ambassador to Oman Nayef Al Hadid, praised the high quality of Jordanian physicians and specialists and discussed the implementation of a Jordanian-Omani health agreement signed in 1981 to promote health and medical cooperation between the two countries.

Agricultural seminar begins today

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised seminar on agricultural research will open in Aqaba on Tuesday to discuss topics related to scientific agricultural research and its importance for agricultural development plans and pilot projects. The seminar, to be opened by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Al Himoudi, has been organised by the Ministry of Agriculture's national centre for agricultural research and technology transfer in cooperation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Taking part in the three-day seminar are 40 participants from various agricultural institutions in Jordan.

Amman to host municipal training course

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on the management of Arab cities will open here on Monday with the participation of representatives of 20 Arab cities, in addition to five Jordanian cities. The event, which will be opened by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Yusef Hamdan, has been organised by the Arab Cities Organisation in cooperation with the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS). Participants in the two-week course will discuss working papers on administrative patterns of Arab cities, administrative and financial obstacles facing Arab cities as well as means of improving administrative methods adopted in modern Arab cities.

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Sri Lanka temporarily halts migration of workers to Lebanon and Jordan

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Sri Lanka announced on Saturday it was temporarily halting the migration of Sri Lankan workers and servants to Jordan and Lebanon, according to an Associated Press (AP) dispatch from Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The report quoted chairman of the government's foreign employment bureau, Mr. David Soysa, as attributing the suspension of worker migration to Lebanon to the "unsettled conditions in that country."

"As far as Jordan is concerned, we are not sure there are reliable employment agencies to channel our workers to suitable employment," Mr. Soysa said. He added that a team was expected to visit Jordan soon in order to look into the conditions of Sri Lankan workers in the Kingdom.

In Amman, Sri Lanka's honorary consul Tawfiq Abu Khujel said that he had brought the issue of Sri Lankan servants in Amman to the notice of the

Colombo government with a view to take action against "unorganised and illegal procedures" for sending in migrant workers.

"We have had numerous cases when servants who had been brought in were found to have been either misled about labour conditions and payments or not subject to thorough medical checkups before leaving their homeland," Mr. Abu Khujel told the Jordan Times.

Most often, servants working in Amman arrange to bring in friends or relatives seeking job opportunities to the Middle East. In many cases, the newcomers to the market find the terms and wages of jobs completely different to what they had been told and anticipated, the consul said, adding that many of these "agents" demand that money be paid in advance to secure work for the job seeker in Sri Lanka.

To make things even worse, most of the workers entering Jordan through "private arrangements" as opposed to

through a certified agency, have been found carrying communicable diseases since they are not subject to any medical checkup. Those who fly in for jobs through a certified agency are usually clear of disease, Mr. Khujel noted. He said that some of the newcomers who discovered job terms completely different to what they anticipated became so upset, even to the point of hysteria or trying to commit suicide.

"In fact, we have already four Sri Lankan servants who are waiting to be deported because we found out that they suffer from tuberculosis, a common disease in Sri Lanka," added Mr. Khujel.

According to statistics, Jordan ranks among the leading countries bringing in Sri Lankan servants as more than 14,000 labourers are currently working in the Kingdom.

An estimated 300,000 Sri Lankan workers sent home \$266 million last year, Sri Lanka's second largest source of foreign exchange after tea exports, according to the AP dispatch.

Jordan moving ahead with water, sewerage projects, Hamzeh tells conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan provides for supplying approximately 99 per cent of the country's population with drinking water, and implementing sewerage and sanitation projects which would cover 65 per cent of the Kingdom, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said here on Saturday.

He said that since the early 1950s, Jordan has worked out plans to protect its water resources and over the last three decades it has developed its water networks with the result that nearly 90 per cent of the population are now regularly provided with running water.

The minister, who was addressing the opening session of a regional conference on water and sanitation held in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), said that the Water Authority of Jordan (WAS) extends its efforts for meeting the target of the international decade for water and sanitation which ends in 1990 by developing the country's water resources and providing sufficient supplies for the population.

Any misuse of water resources is more than likely to cause pollution and the spread of disease and for this reason, a health programme has been prepared for controlling water resources and the distribution of potable water to citizens, he continued. Also, the draining away of waste water, some of which is being treated for use in irrigation purposes, is another measure being taken to prevent wastage of water resources, Dr. Hamzeh said. The WHO, the minister continued, is helping Jordan to work out a comprehensive set of specifications on potable water.

WHO regional representative Hassan Abdul Razzaq Al Jaziri also made a speech in which he underlined the urgency of ensuring sufficient water supplies for all citizens and adequate sanitation facilities. He also called on governments to involve the local population in such projects.

The objective of the international decade for water and sanitation is the protection of people's health but, he continued, without water, such health cannot be safeguarded.

Taking part in the conference are delegates from Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, Somalia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, and Pakistan as well as Jordan and the WHO.

CVDB issues report on loans

AMMAN (Petra) — A report issued by the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) has revealed that since 1979 the bank has granted loans worth JD 67 million to various municipal and village councils. It said that the loans financed 2,072 projects and that most of these projects were implemented in and around towns rather than villages.

The loans financed the construction of roads, schools, public utilities, public gardens and schemes to protect the environment.

According to the report, the CVDB plans to spend JD 58.7 million in loans to benefit municipalities and village councils during the new five-year development plan.

Pledges to UNRWA help agency's projects in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has received pledges from 34 nations for contributions totalling \$144 million in cash for the agency's 1987 budget, according to an UNRWA spokesman in Amman. The spokesman said on Saturday that the pledges came at the end of an UNRWA fund raising, held in New York last month.

At present, UNRWA is involved in setting up a health complex at Baqa'a refugee camp

at a cost of JD 208,000. This, he said, will include 20 rooms together with facilities and later the agency plans to build a 24-room health centre at Hittin refugee camp at a cost of JD 270,000.

UNRWA plans to hold a seminar at Jerash camp to discuss means of solving the problem of handicapped people. Several instructors on the rehabilitation of handicapped persons will take part in the three-day seminar, which will start on Dec. 27.

Chambers to discuss Arab trade and economic issues

AMMAN (Petra) — The 65th meeting of the Federation of Arab Chambers of Industry, Trade and Agriculture will open in Amman on Monday under the patronage of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

The federation's deputy secretary general, Dr. Elias Ghannous, said that the federation's council will discuss economic and trade cooperation among Arab states and the implementation of the federation's earlier recommendations and resolutions. It will also discuss the

establishment of a pan-Arab company to market Arab agricultural products, he added.

During its three-day meeting, the council will review economic procedures which could promote Arab economic cooperation and will study a working paper for encouraging trade among Arab states, Dr. Ghannous said.

The 21-member federation, which was established in 1951, is aimed at bolstering trade and economic relations among Arab countries.

Balqaz announces proposal for regional aviation training

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian Airline (RJ) is holding contacts with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the Arab Air Transport Union on the establishment of a regional training institute in Amman, RJ Director General Mahmoud Balqaz said here on Saturday.

He said that the proposed centre will offer training to airline officials from Arab countries and foreign airline companies operating in the Middle East region.

Mr. Balqaz was addressing the opening session of a symposium on the strategy of marketing and planning for civil aviation. The symposium is one in a series held periodically by the airline for its sales managers around the world.

Mr. Balqaz underlined the importance of training in raising the efficiency of employees and increasing their productive capacity. In 1986, the RJ, he said, held 324 training courses for a total of 4,181 staff employed by the national airline.

Regional symposium on cooperative education begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional symposium on the use of audiovisual techniques in cooperative education in the Arab World began here on Saturday at the Cooperative Institute with the participation of 40 people in charge of training and information at cooperative organisations in a number of Arab countries.

The week-long symposium has been organised by the institute in cooperation with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation of West Germany.

The symposium will discuss working papers dealing with the use and development of audiovisual techniques in cooperative education in the Arab World and the exchange of experiences in this field, as well as

audiovisual techniques used in foreign countries.

The symposium is aimed at developing the audiovisual techniques in cooperatives in the Arab World.

The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) planning manager, Dr. Mohammad Masallah, delivered a speech on behalf of JCO Director General Mreid Al Tal in which he said that there is a close relation and connection between education and development and that education in cooperatives will help promote awareness of the cooperative principles and ideas. He also pointed out that the Arab cooperative movement is facing many social, intellectual and economic challenges.



A group of Boy Scouts of America on Saturday poses for a photograph in front of the Jordan Press Foundation building after a visit to the Jordan Times during which they toured the different sections of the newspaper (J.T. photo)

Arab women still an untapped human talent, Queen Noor says

First symposium on Arab women in public and political life opens at Yarmouk with Queen's speech

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor said on Saturday that the role of Arab women in public life bears directly on the socio-economic context of society and that psychological, social and political changes were essential requirements to enable more women to achieve personal and professional fulfillment.

The Queen's address was presented to the opening session of the first symposium on the role of women in public and political life in the Arab World, which opened at Yarmouk University in Irbid.

In Queen Noor's address, delivered on her behalf by Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, the Queen said that the fact that one third of all Jordanians under the age of 25 are in school and that more than half the university students in Jordan are women, suggests that we should look inside our own communities, countries and nation to tap the human talent that has always been the catalyst and cornerstone of national development.

In her speech, Queen Noor also said that Arab women are an under-utilised factor in the social and economic development process, adding that it would be a national catastrophe and shame if the educated Arab women were to become the silent victims of changed economic circumstances in the Arab World. During the accelerated growth and high inflation years between 1974 and 1983, Jordan's social structure encouraged women to work because the family often needed the additional income that a working daughter or mother could bring in, the Queen noted.

Now that slower economic growth has lowered inflation rates and increased unemployment, will social pressures and traditional male prerogatives force our educated young women to forego the professional opportunities that many of them had looked forward to during their long years of study? It asked.

"Our particular challenge in the Arab World is more complex than simply to offer men and women equal opportunities of education, employment, advancement and social benefits. It is the challenge of fusing the contemporary quest for equality of opportunity with

the powerful instincts of an ancient social heritage that has traditionally defined a woman's public role in a highly restricted manner, in favour of her domestic role as wife and mother. While it is clear that an educated woman's domestic role contributes substantially to the human development of her family and the socio-economic development of her community, it is important now that the Arab World matches its emphasis on education with an equal emphasis on the manner in which all its men and women can make use of their education and talents," the speech continued.

At the outset of the session, Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan underlined the importance of the symposium and said that women have become an essential element in social, political and economic development in the Arab World. He expressed hope that the forum would serve as an arena for useful discussions on promoting the role of women in Arab life.

A representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) made a speech to the session outlining the organisation's endeavours and programmes in the social sciences for the advancement of women.

The representative pointed out that UNESCO works closely with social scientists, national and regional institutes and universities as well as with scientific non-governmental organisations and other non-governmental associations in carrying out research on priority themes, identified by countries of different regions and approved by the General Conference of UNESCO. One of the areas of study that has been investigated by scholars in selected countries of Latin America, Europe and Asia has been the theme of the various ways and means by which women participate in public life, he said.

Studies were likewise commissioned from specialists from Sudan, Algeria and Egypt, and a study on women in private and public life prepared for UNESCO by the Union of Arab Lawyers.

The representative noted that this is the second meeting of social scientists concerning social sciences research on women

convened by UNESCO in the Arab region. The UNESCO experts' meeting on "multidisciplinary research on women in the Arab World" in Tunisia in May 1982 assessed the state of social sciences research on women in the region and examined issues of theory and methodology, as well as research methodologies for Arab states countries. He went on to say that since 1982, there has been a growth of concern and research undertaken by local researchers on their societies, and women's economic and social situation.

The UNESCO representative said that public participation includes various areas of concern including the ways and means by which women organise themselves and contribute to economic, social and political life at local levels not only in formal but also in informal ways. He also said that public participation likewise means women's participation in the salaried labour force and in various aspects of professional life and that the symposium would be interested to look at the effects of social and economic changes in the region, including the impact of the discovery of oil and of the oil economy on the region, for both oil-producing countries and those exporting labour. What are the relationships of women's participation in the formal labour force with labour migration or the use of a substantial expatriate labour force? What is the value attributed to the various forms of women's economic participation in different countries of the region? he asked.

The representative said one of the final results of this meeting will be to identify priority issues for future research on women's public participation in the Arab region, and to elaborate a framework for research that may be undertaken in several countries of the region during 1987.

The four-day symposium, organised by Yarmouk University in cooperation with UNESCO, is being attended by delegates from 10 Arab countries and will handle studies in social sciences, the aspects of women's participation in social life, changes affecting the labour market and economic and social developments in the Arab World.

King urges Arab leaders to rise above differences

(Continued from page 1)

"World nations are continuing to exert efforts for reaching a formula on cooperation in cultural and economic fields, and such cooperation has become essential for achieving progress and prosperity. The Arab countries, which have common history and culture, also have a common ground for launching such constructive cooperation. For this reason, it was not strange for the Arabs to establish the Arab League as a regional organisation which reflects harmony between their countries."

"The Arab League is an organisation which was established long before the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Warsaw Pact and the European Community and the Organisation of African Unity, but what has become of the Arab League, and what is the Arab World like today?"

"The answer is known to us and to all peoples of the world. A quick look at the most recent events and developments is sufficient to open our eyes to the painful facts."

"When the American-Israeli arms deal with Iran surfaced last month we heard a justification from the American administration which said that Washington considered Iran as a strategically important country and, therefore, it was in America's interest to start a dialogue with that country and offer it a token of goodwill represented in arms shipments."

"What seemed as astonishing at a first instance was clearly explicable later when we asked ourselves in total frankness: why the U.S. administration did not see in Iraq for instance a strategically important country, and why did it not consider as important the Arab countries in the Gulf region whose oil is threatened by Iran's expansionist designs?"

"Why did not the American administration take into account the strategic importance of the Arab World as a whole?"

"The answer is simple: It is because of the differences among the Arabs that render them weak, disintegrated and insignificant."

"It is the conflicting attitudes of the different Arab states that caused splits and cracks in the Arab stand and created a vacuum which tempted external forces to strive hard to fill."

"It is not surprising therefore that the U.S. administration overlooked the important Arab Nation... Nor is it surprising to see world countries, big and small, from the East and the West, hastening to sell arms to Iran without giving any regard to their interests in the Arab region."

"In the occupied Palestinian land, we have lately witnessed a living model of state terrorism with the unleashing of religious groups and extremist Israeli gangs which wreaked havoc in Arab Jerusalem and its Arab districts, intimidating its citizens and assaulting Arab people and causing damage to their property with the sole intention of forcing them to evacuate their homeland. The organised terrorist operation continued unabated for 20 whole days, and when the Arab voices were raised in protest, Israeli troops responded with bullets, killing and injuring innocent people."

"Until a complaint was lodged with the United Nations Security Council we did not hear of any initiative by any of those who shed crocodile tears over human rights and voicing concern over protecting people from terrorism; nor have we heard any pressure being exerted against the Israeli occupation authorities or voices of condemnation... which we are used to hearing whenever a single act of terrorism is committed in their own countries."

"The reason for all this lies simply in the fact that we are all disintegrated and weak and we are finding pretexts and justifications for maintaining this situation rather than bringing about harmony and agreement among us."

"What is happening in Lebanon today bears sufficient indications of all this."

King Hussein distributed awards and diplomas to the graduates who included a group of officers from other Arab countries.

King receives Kennedy

(Continued from page 1)

Later on Saturday, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also received Senator Kennedy, Petra said. It gave no details.

The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and his assistant for planning, organising and electronic warfare as well as commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

In another interview with AP on Saturday, Mr. Kennedy said that the United States should support Jordan's effort to aid Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

He said he expected increased American help for the programme.

"I think clearly it (the donation) will be increased and supported," Mr. Kennedy said. He did not specify a figure.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

Why our energy conservation programme is not working

THE volume of energy consumed in Jordan is not any more increasing at the 17 per cent a year rate of the seventies and early eighties. Yet energy consumption is still growing faster than the economy as a whole. In fact, we are consuming more energy per unit of gross domestic product than we used to consume previously.

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources is exerting efforts and conducting information and field campaigns to save energy. However, statistics indicate that things have been going in the opposite direction and that our efficiency in utilising energy has been worsening steadily.

During the first ten months of this year, the sales of fuel derivatives by Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company have increased by seven per cent over the same period of last year. There is of course no claim that the GDP grew at a similar or even comparable rate, if it grew at all.

Electricity consumption during the first half of this year rose by 12 per cent over the same period of last year as measured by the generation of electricity.

Apparently the lax in the area of energy conservation has come about after the steep decline in world oil prices although this decline may prove to be temporary. The drop in oil prices should not alter the long-term policy of energy conservation especially when our energy is 100 per cent imported.

For comparison purposes we read that the energy ministers of the European Community met recently and agreed on a unified

European energy policy to achieve the following main objectives:

- Limiting oil consumption to about 40 per cent of total energy consumption.
- Limiting dependency on oil imports to one-third of total energy consumed.
- Further energy efficiency improvements of at least 20 per cent.
- Limiting the share of hydrocarbon in electricity production to less than 15 per cent of fuel imports.
- Improving the competitiveness of the Community's solid fuel production.
- Maintaining the current market share of natural gas.
- Increasing substantially the contribution of new and renewable energies.

At the same meeting of EC energy ministers, it was recognised that despite the Chernobyl accident, nuclear energy would continue to play a growing role in the community's energy requirement through the nineties, because of new plants already being built.

Against the background of these aggressive policies and procedures adopted by the rich European countries, what did we do to improve the efficiency of energy utilisation and conservation?

— We transferred the cost of street lights in our cities and towns to the account of the Treasury. Naturally the municipalities immediately responded by increasing the number of street lamps and their capacity. Some street lamps in Amman are left on during day

time as one can repeatedly see upon passing through the Hussein Bin Ali street in the afternoons.

— We started to electrify our highways such as the Amman-Queen Alia Airport and the Amman-Zerka highways, instead of using proper markings as done elsewhere.

— We started to export electricity to neighbouring countries at the bare cost, without accounting for depreciation, interest on loans, or administration and overheads. Even the cost of fuel consumed in generating electricity was based on world prices, which are lower than our actual cost due to transportation and the method of pricing.

— We decided to reduce prices for electricity consumed in homes by 20 per cent.

— We allowed the refinery to go lax in its debt collection policy, especially where governmental institutions are concerned. The outstanding debts in the refinery books against public sector institutions range around JD 50 million. This policy encouraged more consumption on credit.

Comparing our energy policies and procedures with those of the European Economic Community, we understand that our continued waste of energy has not happened accidentally.

A collection of 48 articles by Dr. Fanek has now been published in a book entitled "Insights into Jordan's Economy." The book is sold at JD 2,500, and can be obtained from the author's own accounting and consulting firm, P.O. Box 950244, Tel. 603902, Amman.

Call to be heeded

OBSERVERS of the Middle Eastern political scene may view His Majesty King Hussein's speech to the graduates of the Royal Command and Staff Academy as yet another reiteration of Jordan's long-standing policies on Arab issues and the situation in the area in general. While this assessment cannot be dismissed as incomplete or incorrect, we see in His Majesty's words a new sense of urgency and clarity that students of this region's politics have to come to grips with in order to better understand what is happening around us.

The deep meaning that the King attaches to the concept of Arab Order and his perceptions of the dangers that threaten this Order at the present time should be understood not only by students of history but also by the Arab leaders themselves, especially those who are either unaware of them or those who choose to ignore them.

Enemies of the Arab Nation close in on us, from both East and West, threatening our very existence and identity, and the Arab World does nothing to fend off the imminent danger. The rest of the world looks on, some countries just watching, others even going as far as abetting the enemy, in the full knowledge that the Arab reaction will be mute, if it is there at all, and the Arab World remains unmoved, unable to raise a finger in self-defence. This is the real meaning of an Arab Order in danger. And it is what His Majesty has been warning against for a long time now, and what he made very clear in his speech yesterday.

Now it is Iraq that is being subjected to Iranian aggression from the east. Who knows what Arab country will be next on the hit list, and who the aggressor will be — Iran or Israel, in the west, or both — and what form the new onslaught against the existing Arab Order will take?

This, we believe, is the essence of the King's message. It is directed to all Arabs, but especially those who see no need or ignore the necessity of closing ranks at this difficult time, thinking maybe that the onslaught will not touch them.

His Majesty's call on the Arab leaders to rise above their differences and to hold a summit conference immediately does not come from a vacuum. No less than our whole existence and identity as an Arab Nation are at stake. And all of us, here in Jordan at least, realise the threats and dangers that face us. The Arab World has got to rise to its responsibilities before it is too late.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: As silent as ever

ARAB protests in the occupied Arab territories have entered their ninth day with no sign that the Arab countries are willing to react positively to help their brothers suffering under Israeli occupation. For this reason the Israeli aggressors have found no one to deter them from committing further crimes in the occupied territories, and so they went ahead and killed two more Palestinian youths. Naturally those in the West that brag about their strong and firm stand against terrorism have done nothing to end this tragedy, and the killing of innocent people. Had the two youths been Israelis, there would have been a world wide outcry, orchestrated, of course, by certain Western countries that condone Israel's actions. The Arabs are silent as they watch their kinsmen being slain everyday at the hands of the Zionists, and the Western countries are also silent because they condone Israel's actions. Therefore, we should not expect the Palestinians to remain impassive, and no one is to blame them for committing any action whatever its consequences might be. Also we should not expect to appease the Palestinians in the future or win their favour by words of praise alone. What the Arabs should do now is to extend meaningful help to the Palestinians and to their heroic stand in the face of the Zionist oppressors.

Al Dustour: Fresh hopes for peace

THE United Nations Security Council has met to re-examine prospects for peace in the Gulf and for ending the Iran-Iraq war that has been going on for more than six years. Today neither the United Nations nor various regional or international organisations have been able to put an end to the bloodshed, largely due to Iran's intransigence and its refusal to accept peaceful solutions. For its part, Iraq continues to call for negotiations to end the conflict, well confident of its superiority in the battlefield and realising the importance of peace for the whole Gulf region. The call for a Security Council meeting to re-examine the whole issue comes at a time when the Iranians are continuing to issue threats against the Arab states of the Gulf pursuing war preparations for a fresh offensive against Iraqi territory. The United Nations remains the hope for all nations for the achievement of peace around the world, the U.N. secretary general is to be commended for his role in such endeavours and his serious efforts aimed at ending the Gulf war. We hope that the Security Council will entrust the secretary general to embark on a new endeavour that would result in the establishment of stability and peace, and we hope that major powers will stop fuelling the conflict with more weapons that bring disaster and tragedy to the people of the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Another bid for peace

IT is becoming clearer every day that the Iranian regime is bent on expanding its war to include Arab countries, other than Iraq and involve others in the on-going tragedy being enacted in the Gulf. One can clearly see this in view of the Tehran regime's continued disregard to United Nations resolutions on ending the war, and its scoffing at mediation bids by various organisations. Being unable to win the war in the battlefield in view of Iraq's military superiority, and failing to find a settlement for the on-going divisions among various factions struggling for power in Tehran, Iran has opted for issuing threats against the Arabs in general and the states of the Gulf in particular. This Iranian attitude is bound to cause further tension in the Gulf and encourage external powers to interfere in the region. We are therefore quite encouraged by the convening of the United Nations Security Council to re-consider the Gulf war, and we regard this as the most opportune moment for making new bids to end the conflict that has lasted for more than six years. It is in the interest of the Iranians themselves as well as the Arabs that the war should stop and security prevail in the region.

Byrd assails White House

(Continued from page 1)

The entire U.S. operation involving arms shipments to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Contras was "just plain stupid," Mr. Dole added in remarks to a University of New Hampshire audience.

Next week, the Senate Intelligence Committee is likely to interview top Reagan administration officials as it presses on with its Iran-contra investigation.

As congressional investigators prepared to pursue the secret dealings, Mr. Reagan vowed not to let the controversy sidetrack his presidency.

And Republican Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate panel, reacted angrily Friday to the refusal of a third National Security Council (NSC) official, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Earl, to testify before his committee behind closed doors.

The panel will meet Monday afternoon to decide which top administration officials to call later in the week.

CIA Director William Casey is already scheduled to testify Tuesday. Other likely witnesses include Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, both of whom opposed the plan to sell U.S. arms to Iran. It was the diversion of some of those profits to the Nicaraguan contra rebels that touched off the most serious foreign policy crisis of Mr. Reagan's presidency.

Another witness could be White House Chief of Staff Donald T. Regan, said congressional sources.

At the White House, Mr. Reagan said again Friday that "no doubt mistakes were made" in carrying out his policy and he promised anew that he would not be happy "until all the facts are before the American people."

But the president also said, "we cannot, and we will not, let this stop us from getting on with the business of governing." He was speaking to a group of newly elected state legislators.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Friday the president had been surprised by some of the things he is reading in newspapers about the Iran initiative, "because he did not know anything about the war" was being handled, as he said.

He answered, "not that I'm aware of" when asked if Mr. Reagan knew that Canadian investors had been used to finance some of the deals. He told a questioner Mr. Reagan was "concerned" that he did not know important details about the way his policy was being executed. Asked if the president had expressed that thought to him, Speakes said, "Yes, repeatedly. He says, 'I'm concerned.'"

Asked why Mr. Reagan did not know, Speakes pointed out that the early arms deals Mr. Reagan knew about were conducted through third countries. "We assumed the Iranians were paying cash," he said of those transactions. "The other transfers were from United States stockpiles... which we assumed the taxpayers were paying for. I don't know that we had any inkling that individuals were putting money into one place or another..."

At the State Department, Deputy spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley turned aside all questions relating to the issue of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"While these investigations are going on," she told reporters on Friday, "I just can't answer those questions."

She said Ambassador John Kelly, the U.S. envoy to Lebanon, "is continuing his consultations" in Washington, but offered no details. He was ordered back to Washington by Secretary Shultz after Mr. Kelly disclosed he had participated in "privacy channel" communications with the White House in conjunction with the controversy. David Ransom, the U.S. charge d'affaires in Syria, was also summoned back to Washington in conjunction with

efforts to win the release of American hostages in Lebanon. "Mr. Ransom is continuing his consultations as well," she said.

Asked if Mr. Kelly's assignment would be changed, Oakley told reporters: "It's just premature to speculate on anything like that." Asked if Secretary Shultz plans to meet with Mr. Kelly and Ransom, she replied: "I'm certain that that will be considered."

She reiterated that the two were the only American envoys to be called back to Washington in connection with the on-going investigations.

Oakley said she had no comment to offer on the remarks of Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi businessman, and Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms dealer, who were interviewed on the ABC News programme "20/20" on Thursday. They both outlined their roles in arranging the transfer of U.S. arms to Iran and Mr. Ghorbanifar's efforts to help bring about the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

In the ABC interview, Mr. Khashoggi said he initiated the sale of U.S. arms to Iran but knew nothing of Iranian payments being used to support Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Khashoggi told his ABC television interviewer that in an attempt to bring peace to the Middle East he wrote to then White House National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane on July 1 last year offering to put him in contact with Iranian moderates. Mr. Khashoggi said that after he sent the letter, Ghorbanifar and other Iranians met David Kimche, chief of the Israeli foreign ministry, and Israeli arms dealers Yaacov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer in Hamburg.

At the time, the Iranians believed the Israelis were Americans, he said. After the Hamburg session, Mr. Kimche met Mr. McFarlane and got what the Israelis regarded as a go-ahead for the sales.

Senior Israeli sources have told Reuters that Israel initiated the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and that the original proposal came from Mr. Nimrodi and Mr. Schwimmer.

Mr. Khashoggi said there was no mention at this time of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian factions in Lebanon, which was only later brought into the deal by the United States.

Mr. Khashoggi said he advanced \$1 million from a personal account to Mr. Ghorbanifar "to get the deal going" on Aug. 7 last year. He said he received no interest or commission.

It was in this period that the first of four arms shipments went to Iran through Israel and hostage Benjamin Weir was released in Lebanon, he said.

When the Iranians learned they were dealing with Israelis, Mr. Khashoggi said, Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini declared: "We deal with the devil for our own objectives."

Two more arms shipments followed, with funds supplied by financiers in Canada and the Cayman Islands which were paid into a Swiss bank account.

Mr. Khashoggi said he had no knowledge of funds paid from the Swiss account to the Nicaraguan contra guerrillas.

Mr. Kimche broke his silence on the affair Friday and said the secret operation was fully coordinated with the U.S. government "at the highest levels."

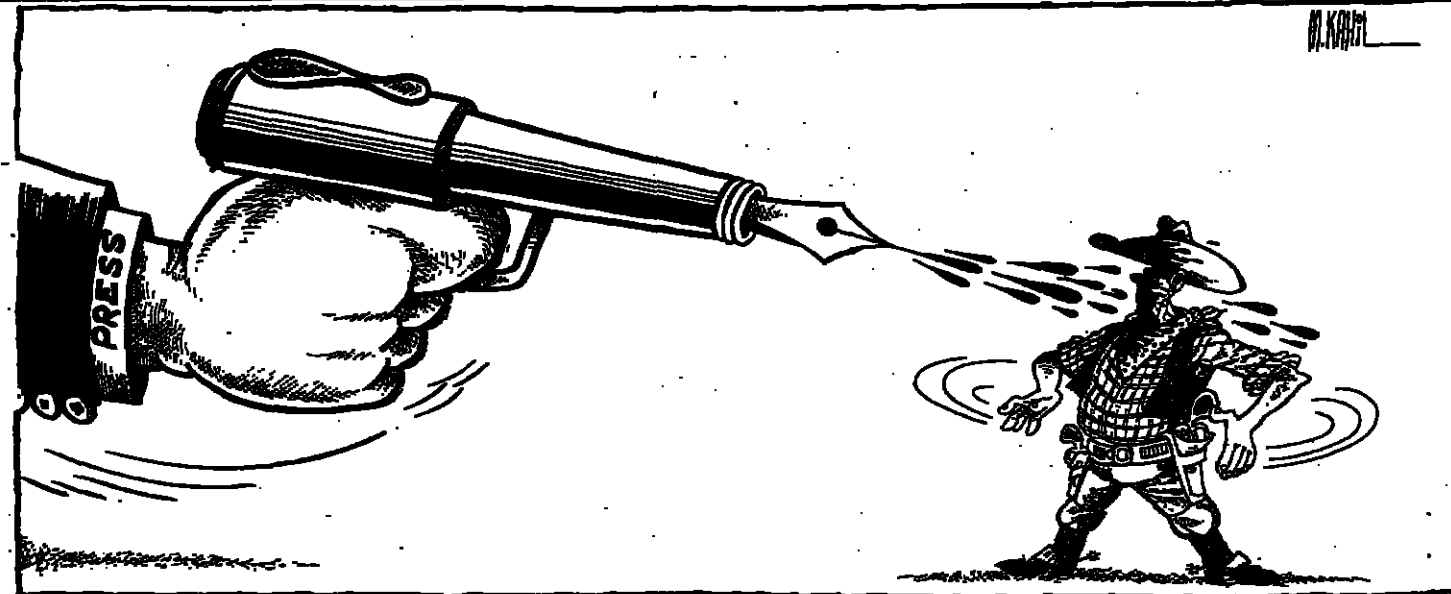
Mr. Nimrodi disclosed that 500 Tow anti-tank missiles were sent to Iran in payment for the release of Mr. Weir in September 1985.

Mr. Kimche, then foreign ministry director-general, and Mr. Nimrodi spoke on Israel Television Friday night.

Mr. Kimche was Israel's liaison with Mr. McFarlane.

Asked the arms shipments had top-level U.S. approval, Mr. Kimche replied: "Yes, definitely."

He did not specifically mention President Reagan, who has said he approved the deal only in January 1986. Mr. Kimche's trip reportedly was six months earlier.



NATO meeting marks new phase in disarmament efforts

By Patrick Worsnip

BRUSSELS — After the failure of small-scale arms control efforts, East and West are now playing for much higher stakes.

This week NATO foreign ministers decided in Brussels to go for conventional force cuts over a much wider area than previously envisaged, a proposal strikingly similar to one already launched by the Warsaw pact.

Although NATO officials denied that the proposal was a reaction to the Warsaw pact plan, floated in June, diplomats conceded that NATO was under pressure to make its ground in the propaganda race it fears it is losing to Moscow.

The new approach began with the Reykjavik summit in October, when U.S. and Soviet leaders mapped out, but failed formally to agree on, large-scale cuts in their nuclear arsenals.

There has been general acceptance that Reykjavik opened up real prospects of a move towards a less nuclear world

after the strategic arms treaties of the 1970s which, their critics say, merely legitimised the arms race.

NATO admits that the impetus has been coming from the Soviet Union under its dynamic new leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whose access to power in March 1985 followed years of stagnation in Soviet policy.

He has flooded the West with disarmament proposals over the past year.

While the United States and its allies remain suspicious of Soviet motives, NATO diplomats said there were lively exchanges this week on what lay behind Soviet policies.

Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti told his NATO colleagues that Gorbachev's signals were "anything but passive, and we must not shun the challenge."

The ministers had two other tasks in Brussels: to work out their attitude to the nuclear deals outlined at Reykjavik and to launch their conventional forces initiative.

The issues are linked, since NATO says a reduction of nuclear forces, the pillar of the alliance's defence, could leave it vulnerable to the Warsaw pact's larger land armies.

France appears to have got closer in step with its allies than at any time since General Charles de Gaulle pulled his country out of NATO's military structure 20 years ago.

On nuclear weapons, NATO backed the Reykjavik proposals to cut the superpowers' strategic forces by half, and to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe under the so-called "zero option."

But it failed to support a further U.S. proposal tabled at the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union to abolish ballistic missiles within 10 years — an idea described as utopian by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Meanwhile, the conventional forces plan, which calls for negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw pact on troop cuts

from the Atlantic to the Urals, "brings the French on board" East-West talks on the issue for the first time. NATO diplomats said.

This was achieved through a piece of diplomatic finesse whereby the proposed talks were described as being between 16 individual NATO and seven individual Warsaw pact countries, instead of "bloc-to-bloc," a phrase abhorred by Paris.

France has taken no part in the Vienna mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) talks on troop cuts in central Europe, which have achieved no result after 13 years.

In a further concession to the French, the proposed talks would be linked to the 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE) currently under way in Vienna.

The NATO proposal appears to have much in common with the pact's, including its pan-European scope and its attachment to the CSCE. Both alliances seem to agree that MBFR's days are numbered.

South African government and foes in deadlock

By James F. Smith

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Bolstered by the state of emergency imposed six months ago, the South African government has braked an unprecedented surge by the anti-apartheid opposition within the country.

Opposition groups acknowledge they have suffered serious setbacks and have been left in partial disarmament, but they say they have not been wholly stifled.

At the same time, the costs have been high for President P.W. Botha's National Party government. It has had to absorb a series of punishing foreign blows in the form of sanctions, disinvestment and isolation; the economy shows little sign of emerging from deep recession.

The United Democratic Front coalition and other opposition groups say that while they have been forced into a sharp slowdown, they still have managed to form street committees in black townships and to use that organisational strength to wage rent boycotts and other acts of resistance.

The emergency detentions of an estimated 20,000 activists has been particularly painful to the anti-apartheid movement, after years of advances that met little effective response.

The security measures that came with the state of emergency have sharply curbed the daily violence that has left more than 2,100 people dead since September 1984. Reported deaths fell from more than 200 in May to about 15 in October.

Yet Botha shows no sign of using this breathing space on the security front to press ahead with race reforms, and to address what his critics say is the root cause of the unrest — the lack of rights for the black majority.

"For the moment, the name of the game is not reform. It's a time for consolidation, for taking stock," said Professor Sam R. Terrence, a liberal Afrikaner economist at the University of Stellenbosch.

He said the U.S. economic sanctions of early October — which he called "extremely counterproductive" — had stiffened the government's resolve because of "the psychology of the Afrikaner, the whole folklore, the unwillingness to be pressured."

"All kinds of messages are being sent to Pretoria," Terrence said. "Now it seems the government wants to send a message to the outside world. And the message is a hard line, that we are going to go it alone if necessary."

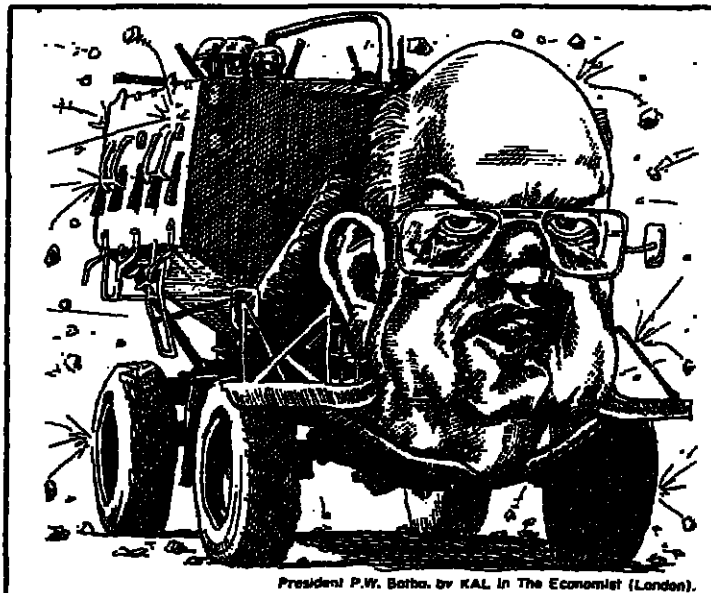
Sheena Duncan, a white who is a longtime critic of apartheid, said that given the new government controls on the opposition, she now foresees "20 to 30 more years of sputtering violence, with increasing outbreaks of unrest, guerrilla attacks, increasing emigration, increasing loss of confidence, no foreign investment."

"All kinds of messages are being sent to Pretoria," Terrence said. "Now it seems the government wants to send a message to the outside world. And the message is a hard line, that we are going to go it alone if necessary."

Professor Peter Vale, a political scientist at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, said a major policy shift occurred May 19, when the government launched strikes in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia against alleged targets of the African National Congress, the black guerrilla organisation, while a Commonwealth nations team was here seeking concessions from the government.

With the raids and the declaration of a state of emergency June 12, Vale said, "Botha gave the country to the security establishment. It was a surrender of the National Party's control of the country."

But the government's success in quashing open resistance "will



mean that re-emergence of political action will be covert rather than overt, and far more difficult to control," Vale added.

A senior United Democratic Front member, now in hiding, said the opposition developed an intensity early this year that far outstripped past resistance, putting the government in jeopardy for the first time.

"This led to the all-out emergency — basically a declaration of war on the democratic movement," he said.

"There is no doubt that the onslaught is absolutely massive, that there has been nothing like it before. But there is also no doubt that the state hasn't succeeded in wiping out the gains."

"In Soweto, most of the street committee organisation has taken place in the last six months, during the emergency," he said.

As a result, each time the government tries to evict rent boycotters or squatters, people blow whistles, erect barricades and turn out lights to spread the alarm and thwart the evictions.

A major opposition success during the emergency is the widespread rent boycott, engulfing some millions of residents in more than 50 black townships.

The Democratic Front also is

planning a 10-day "Christians against the emergency," with a boycott of white-owned stores and other programmes.

But the seizure of thousands of local civic association activists has in some places cut the heart out of the groups.

"For the government's opponents, this (crackdown) came two years too early," Vale said, meaning that with more time their momentum might have become unstoppable.

A prominent black activist, who spoke only on condition of anonymity, agreed that the emergency has been a severe blow.

"Everything is in disarray," he said. "I think it has hit every organisation."

Nkosi Molala, president of the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation, said the emergency "has admittedly done a lot of damage... it has sent quite a number of people into hiding. It hasn't yet reached collapse, but rather near-paralysis."

"But at the same time, this is what has been good, I think it has actually introduced a completely new process, a process of operating at levels... such as street committees. Inevitably, it has brought us closer to the masses of the people."

Three films banned but no cuts at Cairo festival

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuter

CAIRO — Politics and sex have kept three films from 180 entries out of the 10th Cairo International Film Festival which ends on Sunday, organisers say.

But censors, concerned to keep the annual event's international status, have kept their scissors sheathed.

An Italian-produced film was regarded as sympathetic to Zionism, a French entry was banned as "pure pornography" and an African movie criticised a friendly Arab state, festival chairman Saad El Deen Wahba told Reuters in an interview.

To avoid controversy, Wahba refused to name the movies banned from screening at the non-competitive, two-week festival, which has been drawing crowds at 14 cinemas.

Politically-sensitive content was the reason for banning the Italian film, despite Egypt's status as the only Arab state to have diplomatic ties with Israel.

"The film discusses the Nazi persecution of Jews but is over-sympathetic to Zionism," Wahba said.

He did not name the African state whose film was barred. But other officials said it was a Mauritanian production criticising Morocco, with which Egypt is on good terms.

The International Federation of

Film Producers this year restored approval of the Cairo festival as an international event after withdrawing recognition in 1980 because Cairo failed to meet international festival standards.

Wahba said this was due to mistakes made in 1978 and 1979, which included giving awards not sanctioned by an international panel of judges. Some films had been damaged by censors or during projection without producers being compensated.

This year, organisers did not censor scenes from films shown and all films were insured, he said.

Wahba said the festival's non-competitive status was not affecting the quality of films shown. "On the contrary, it has enabled producers to show films that have already participated in other festivals," he added.



Mr. Saad El Deen Wahba

He said international rules prohibited films from participating twice in award-winning festivals.

Among films being shown this year in Cairo are England's "Mona Lisa," which won Bob Hoskins the best actor award at the Cannes festival, and the 1986 U.S. production "The Colour Purple" by director Steven Spielberg.

Film star says Arab states need more freedom

By Ashraf Fouad
Reuter

CAIRO — Syrian actor-director Dourade Lahham, a long-time campaigner for Arab unity, says Arab countries lack freedom and should relax controls.

"Freedom in the Arab World is narrow. Complete freedom is not found in a single Arab state," he told Reuters in an interview during the 10th Cairo international film festival.

"There are restrictions and limits to thinking and personal freedom ... we call for more (freedom)," he said.

Lahham, known for political satire of Arab disputes and government red tape, insists he is not a politician and has no political affiliations. "I am an Arabist," he says.

"For 20 years I have been standing on stage and screaming out what I believe ... If we cannot

France's "Autour de Minuit" and the 1985 Italian movie "Macaroni" featuring Jack Lemmon and Marcello Mastroianni, who came to Cairo to attend the festival, are also being presented.

Wahba said organisers were studying a suggestion by Alphonse Brissot, general secretary of the Federation of Film Producers, that awards could be established next year for African and Arab

films shown in the event without compromising its non-competitive international status.

He said Egypt stood to make political and cultural gains from the festival.

"Abroad they hear of unrest in Egypt and religious groups but they come and see that it is all nonsense. There is no Arab embargo, they come and see Syrians, Iraqis or Kuwaitis,"

He attributes his good reception to popular backing for the ideas he deals with in his films, including Arab unity.

"They believe in what I am trying to say, not because I am a good actor. A political decision cannot melt the love and unity between the Arab people."

Lahham said a group of Arab artists met in Damascus last month and agreed to form the first Arab artists union to be based in Cairo.

achieve it, maybe the next generation will."

The 52-year-old actor-director is here to attend the festival screening of his latest film with a political message, "The Report," premiered recently in Damascus.

"Maybe 'The Report' is not a new idea ... What I am trying to say was said before, but the problems around us have not changed since I was a child," Lahham said.

The film calls on Third World countries, and especially Arab states, to produce as much as they consume "in order to own their destiny."

Lahham, who has starred in 20 films and four plays, says the East-West conflict is "like a soccer game played on our lands, and our interests get buried under the feet of that conflict."

In "The Report," he portrays the conflict that way — on a football field. The setting is not

specified. "It can be any Third World state," he said.

At the festival's opening ceremony last Monday, Lahham won a roar of applause despite political differences between Cairo and Damascus. Like most Arab countries, Syria broke off relations after Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

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"Regardless of all the existing sensitivities we chose Cairo

because it is the centre of art in the Arab World."

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because it is the centre of art in the Arab World."



The Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque in the Holy City of Jerusalem (File photo)

Famed pulpit of Saladin to be rebuilt for Al Aqsa

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuter

AMMAN — Jordan is seeking pan-Islamic help and \$2 million to replace a pulpit which the Muslim hero Saladin erected in Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque to commemorate his 12th century victory over Christian crusaders.

The 800-year-old original was destroyed in a fire by a few described by Israelis as "mentally-disturbed" in 1969.

The replacement will be painstakingly constructed from more than 5,000 pieces of ebony and cedar wood — without using glue or nails — and decorated with Koranic verses and geometric and floral designs inlaid with silver, ivory, and mother-of-pearl.

"We need money and technical aid from the Islamic world," said Raif Nijem, a member of the government restoration committee for Al Aqsa and the Dome of the Rock mosques.

"We ourselves can do the work, but we want this to be regarded not as a Jordanian but as an Islamic enterprise," he said.

Master craftsmen from Egypt, Syria, Morocco, Turkey and Pakistan are expected to take three years to build the ornate pulpit which, like the original, will be six metres long, 1.2 metres wide and two metres high, with a two-metre-high canopy.

The fire which destroyed the original also damaged the structure of the gold-domed Al Aqsa Mosque, Islam's holiest shrine after Mecca and Medina.

The fire was started by an

Australian, Michael Dennis Rohan, who was tried by an Israeli court and committed to a psychiatric institution. He was later transferred to a similar institution in Australia.

The arson enraged the Islamic World and led directly to the creation of the 46-member Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), based in Saudi Arabia, one of whose aims is to consolidate cooperation among member states in economic, cultural, social and scientific fields.

Muslims believe the Prophet Mohammed began his journey to heaven from Al Aqsa. As part of east Jerusalem, the mosque was under Arab jurisdiction until 1967, when the area was occupied by Israel.

Nijem, a civil engineer and former cabinet minister, said work would begin on the replica pulpit as soon as Turkey, Pakistan, and Egypt nominated ministerial representatives to a supervisory committee formed by Jordan.

The committee will raise funds for the project and choose a construction site. A likely spot is a nearby Islamic Orphanage which has workshop facilities, Nijem said.

The project will complete restoration work which Jordan has already carried out at Al Aqsa at a cost of 2.5 million dinars (\$7 million), including 750,000 donated by the ICO.

Nijem said the government will shortly start a two-million dinar (\$6 million) restoration project on the adjoining Dome of the Rock.

Hepatitis — a dangerous world-wide threat

HEPATITIS B is an insidious viral disease. The responsible virus is particularly virulent — it attacks the liver and is one of the few viruses known to be involved in human cancer.

Until recently, it was thought that hepatitis B was transmitted only by contaminated blood, serum or plasma entering the body. But we now know that the virus can also be transmitted by other body fluids such as saliva, mucus, semen and vaginal secretions. Infected blood, however, is still the most common means of transmission.

The disease can be caught in a variety of ways. In Asia, for example, the disease is frequently transmitted from infected mothers to infants within hours or days of birth, whereas in Africa, the disease is most often spread from one young child to another, accounting for the high incidence of the disease in many developing countries.

In developed countries, however, infection takes place much later in life. Anyone in regular contact with blood or other body fluids such as medical and dental healthcare professionals, hemodialysis patients, hemophiliacs, blood bank personnel, laboratory technicians, police and rescue teams, institutionalised patients and staff, are all potentially at risk and there is a higher incidence of the disease in these groups of the population.

Attacks of hepatitis B are usually divided into two categories, both of which are serious.

In the acute attack, the virus multiplies in the liver for anything from one to six months (with an average of three).

The early stages of the disease often resemble influenza and the acute phase develops in stages which may vary from quite mild to

severe. In a few cases, it will be fatal.

Sufferers of acute hepatitis B usually recover. It is a slow process, often requiring many weeks in hospital followed by months of rest and recuperation before normal life and work can be resumed.

In general, the more severe the attack of hepatitis B, the better the patient's prognosis for complete recovery (assuming the disease does not take a fulminant fatal course). This is because during the course of the disease, the patient's immune system comes into action, producing antibodies to combat the disease.

This immune response plays a critical role in the course of the disease. An adequate immune response, will eliminate the virus and provide the subject with long-lasting (and probably life-long) immunity.

An inadequate immune response, however, will allow continued viral replication in the liver. This makes the subject a carrier of the virus, capable of infecting others, and running the risk of developing chronic hepatitis B, cirrhosis and liver cancer later in life.

Chronic hepatitis B is insidious. It is usually asymptomatic, so the victims feel no pain or discomfort. Most do not even know they harbour the virus until the disease progresses to the terminal stage of cirrhosis or liver cancer. Sufferers of symptomless chronic hepatitis B are 270 times more likely to develop liver cancer than non-carriers.

The insidious nature of the disease means medical professionals encounter much more hepatitis than they recognise and their exposure to infection is many times higher than they realise — A Smith-Kline press release.

Doctors find new ways to attack chronic pain

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — A 30-year-old man, left with three fractured vertebrae by an on-the-job accident, is plagued by shooting pains in his legs and shoulders so intense he cannot stand upright. Rapidly growing tolerant of pain killers, he remains jobless and housebound, able to look forward only to a life of chronic pain. But a new technique called deep brain stimulation suddenly ends the pain for the first time in years, permitting the patient to return to work and a normal life.

This is one example of the dramatic success brought about by new treatments for chronic pain developed in recent years, primarily as a result of basic discoveries of how the body perceives and responds to pain.

"We've seen major breakthroughs in the last few years in pain control," said Dr. Allan Basbaum, professor of anatomy and physiology at the University of California at San Francisco. "Within the last decade scientists, some with no direct interest in pain, have made basic discoveries that have revolutionised the treatment of pain."

These new treatments cover a wide range of approaches. Basbaum said, from deep brain stimulation and nerve stimulation by electrodes placed on the skin, to nervous system blockers, pain killers derived from hot peppers, and synthetic drugs similar to the body's own pain killers. They also have led to more refined use of established pain killers such as morphine.

Deep brain stimulation as a pain-control technique was pioneered by neurosurgeons at the University of California and elsewhere. Researchers working with rats discovered that electrical stimulation of certain areas of the

brain would provide pain relief.

It was learned that nerve cells in the spinal cord receive pain information from sensory receptors throughout the body. Those cells send a signal to the thalamus, a sensory centre in the brain, which transfers the signal to the conscious level via the cerebral cortex. It was later learned that one area of the brain, a gray region located in the midbrain, is where the body's natural pain killers, called endorphins, are released to diminish the pain message by binding to spinal-cord receptor sites involved in pain perception.

Deep brain stimulation was first tried on humans in 1973, when doctors discovered that electrodes implanted in the brain could terminate the kind of pain experienced by cancer patients and people suffering from spinal injuries. Until then, and even now, the typical treatment was surgery to cut the nerves causing local pain, and even to sever nerve trunks in the spinal cord and brain. Doctors report that the benefits of such surgery, while providing immediate pain relief, rarely last more than six months to a year.

Dr. Yoshio Hosobuchi, a neurosurgeon at the University of California and one of the pioneers of deep brain stimulation, reports that the technique provides long-term pain control safely and with few side effects.

The procedure involves inserting a tiny platinum electrode about six centimetres into the brain. A wire then runs under the skin down to the upper chest, where it is attached to a radio receiver. The receiver is activated by a small radio transmitter carried by the patient, who stimulates the electrode about four times a day to keep the pain from returning.

Basbaum said that ever since doctors discovered that deep brain stimulation activates the endorphin system, releasing the body's "natural opiates," other

pain treatments have been found to work through the same system.

One of the most dramatic findings came in 1978 when doctors discovered that the mysterious effectiveness of placebos (fake medications, such as sugar pills) is due to their activation of the endorphin system.

"Placebos really work, and evidence shows that the more severe the injury and the more intense the pain, the more susceptible it is to placebos," Basbaum said. "This doesn't mean the pain isn't real — it is. Placebos are proof that powerful psychological factors can influence pain."

The power of the mind in reducing pain is demonstrated by the effect of Lamaze exercises in dramatically reducing the pain of childbirth, Basbaum said. Narcotics won't control the pain, but concentration and the distraction of rhythmic breathing may. Chinese acupuncture also may work by activating endorphins.

Basbaum said intensive study of how opiates and endorphins work has revealed three separate receptors in the spinal cord for endorphins. Opiates such as morphine mimic endorphins and bind to these receptors to deaden pain. The discovery has set the stage for chemical modification of some of the body's natural opiates, leading to the synthesis of drugs that show promise as pain killers without the many side effects of opiate drugs.

Biofeedback and TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation), once considered "fringe" methods of treatment, have earned respectable places in medical efforts to conquer pain. TENS, a method used routinely in some hospitals to relieve postoperative pain, is a technique for inhibiting nerves that transmit pain. Electrodes are applied to the skin to stimulate nerves under the skin, relieving pain in the same

way that ice and massage would.

According to Dr. John Bonica, considered a founding father of the science of pain relief, TENS provides significant short-term relief for 65 to 80 per cent of patients and long-term relief for 30 to 35 per cent.

Biofeedback, in which electronic devices are used to teach patients to relieve tension, has proved helpful for a number of ailments such as high blood pressure, irregular heartbeat and migraine headaches. Now there is hope that chronic pain may someday be controlled by the technique.

Doctors are also experimenting with the analgesic properties of the chili pepper and paprika, which contain a substance called capsaicin that can deaden pain. It apparently works by destroying a chemical neurotransmitter called substance P, which exacerbates pain after an injury. New drugs to block the action of substance P are being developed, and doctors believe that capsaicin may eventually prove useful in treating arthritis.

Basbaum said another development in the past 10 years has been the switch from giving narcotics orally or intravenously to the use of relatively small doses injected directly into the spinal cord. Spinal injections, now used widely to relieve cancer and postoperative pain, block pain with only minimal risk of side effects such as paralysis or respiratory depression.

For example, Basbaum said, five years ago women typically remained in bed for several days after a cesarean section, recovering from the effects of anaesthesia and experiencing significant postoperative pain. Today, with spinal injections, the new mother can get up and care for her child within hours of delivery — U.S. Information Agency.

Psychedelia returns to London in clean-cut 80s style

By John Kampfer
Reuter

LONDON — Every Monday night hundreds of people in leather trousers and patchwork jackets descend on London's Alice in Wonderland club to unzip their minds in musical ecstasy, reviving an era most were too young to see.

Psychedelia is back — in clean-cut 80s style.

Drugs are out, love is not free and the music is based as much on the aggression of 70s punk as on the 60s hippy era.

"But I can't deny that our roots are in the 60s," says long-haired entrepreneur and one-time funeral director, Christian Paris, who started the new movement.

Paris went from art school to spend four years embalming bodies in a funeral parlour. It was

there, he says, that he decided to create a new musical style combining punk, 60s psychedelia and other rock-and-roll strands.

"The 60s children had a very naive approach. Their brains got fried through over-indulgence," he says, referring to the era of drug-induced visions.

Paris, a young 27, started the club three years ago to give new young bands a chance to create a revamped "psychedelic" sound.

His little empire has grown, with a similar club established in New York and a fashion shop in London's stylish Portobello Road, which also exports clothes to Japan and the United States.

Paris also manages a rock group — Doctor and the Medics — which reached the top of the British pop charts earlier this year and made the hit parades in several other countries.

A number of other bands have taken the lead from the psychedelic "Doctor" and are knocking on the door of the highly competitive commercial rock scene. Many have fantastical names, like the Zodiac Mindwarp and Gwyllim and the Raspberry Flavoured Cat.

Paris took the name of his club from a well-known Victorian children's story, Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," which follows a child's adventures in a fantasy world of mad hatters, talking rabbits and playing-card figures.

"Escapism — that's what we need more of," he says, sitting in his pokey, purple-painted office at the back of his shop.

Paris refuses to estimate how much money he has made from his various enterprises, but says much of it has been ploughed back into

his all night musical parties called mystery trips.

"I took the idea from the Beatles' magical mystery tours. We tell hundreds of people to meet at Hyde Park (in central London) and then send them off on a fleet of buses to a destination known only to myself and the drivers," he says.

He has organised four trips in Britain so far and plans to take the idea to California and the U.S. east coast next year.

For his last trip, to a resort on the English coast, he charged each participant five sterling (£7) for an overnight festival that included several rock groups, a string quartet and a laser show. Drinks were extra.

It helps to look the part, but it's not essential. "It's not a hippy revival. No single type of person comes with us," Paris says. "As

soon as anything has a label, it automatically becomes restricted."

A trip to the Alice club, in London's sleazy Dean Street bears this out.

Streams of youngsters, mostly between 18 and 25, smile sweetly to plead entry from a burly bouncer. Inside, a new generation of punks with studiously arranged peroxide hair and clothes studded with safety pins and zips, dance shoulder to shoulder with friends in 60s-style patchwork denim jackets and ragged hairstyles to match.

"There's no aggression here, unlike New York where you constantly get hassle," Paris shouts over the noise of a tangerine dream song. "Over there it seems like all the clubs are run by big-time drug dealers."

On this night there wasn't the

slightest sniff of marijuana or evidence of LSD, staple diet of the 60s flower children. Paris banned drugs at his club fearing it would be raided by police.

His politics seems quite different from his predecessors.

Ever since the 60s, hippies have been associated with disarmament groups and other protests. Most recently in Britain they got on the wrong side of the law when trying to camp out near the ancient Stonehenge monument in southern England for their annual mid-summer festival.

In contrast, Paris says he has a sneaking respect for British businessman Richard Branson, who turned his Virgin Records company into a multi-million dollar entertainment conglomerate and who is cited by free marketers as a model of a successful young executive.

Filipino guerrilla leader has Robin Hood image

By Joel Palacios
Reuter

BACOLOD, Philippines — The price on Nemesio Dimafiles' head is 150,000 pesos (\$7,500) — and both he and the military think that's fair for the man known as the Robin Hood of the rebels.

Dimafiles, 37, a former student activist, Communist Party propagandist and organiser of the rebel New People's Army (NPA), has become a local legend as well as a hunted man. Even his wife has a price on her head — 80,000 (\$4,000).

Known as "Kumander Iko," he is the brains and muscle behind the Communist rebel movement in the central island of Negros, where the peasants call him "Robin Hood" for taking from the rich to help the poor.

When government and rebel negotiators agreed a 60-day ceasefire in the 17-year guerrilla war on Wednesday, Dimafiles made his first public appearance in 16 years.

Heading the ceasefire parade in this provincial capital, he was showered with confetti and embraced by adoring women.

"I never expected the people to react that way. Maybe our work is paying off," he told Reuters.

"I know deprivation. I know the sufferings of the poor. I have always cherished the dream that I will fight the injustices in our society and raise the poor to a level where they can be equal with the rich," he said.

Dimafiles, a short man with an intense, black-eyed stare, is now one of the four Communist leaders on a joint committee with government representatives to monitor the ceasefire in Negros.

"We foresee a protracted war. A ceasefire is not the solution to our problems. It is just a cessation of hostilities," he said.

"It will, however, give us the opportunity to prove our sincerity and discuss with the government

our problems."

Negros Island was once the wealthy sugar bowl of the Philippines. But its prosperity vanished as the price of sugar in the world market collapsed. Thousands lost their jobs and the island became one of the country's most depressed areas.

Dimafiles says he supports the government of President Corason Aquino, but "many things have to be ironed out between us and the military."

"We believe we have a just cause and the morale of our forces is high. The military failed to crush our movement when it was still weak. There is enough reason to believe they cannot do it now," he said.

Dimafiles, a college dropout whose military training amounts to a few years as a reserve officer cadet and a drummer in the school band, is believed to command 1,000 armed regulars and 5,000 part-time guerrillas.

He is a man known for his great courage in battle although he declined to answer when asked how many people he had killed.

"It was all defensive battles. I had a lot of experience in that. But lately I have become more of an administrative officer than a fighter," he said.

He said the last major battle was in July when the military used artillery, helicopter gunships and several hundreds of soldiers to attack the rebels' main camp in southern Negros. Dimafiles said 30 soldiers and one rebel were killed.

He said he and his men lived and worked with the villagers to earn their acceptance. "I even had to take off my shoes because people in the barangays (villages) are barefooted. We had to learn to integrate ourselves with the masses."

"Now when people say we are Communists, the villagers say they don't care — because 'they are good men'."

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Arsenal extends league lead despite draw with Norwich

LONDON (AP) — A second half penalty by Martin Hayes enabled Arsenal to capture a point from a 1-1 tie at Norwich City Saturday and increase its lead in the English soccer standings.

None of the top three teams in the division managed a victory as second placed Nottingham Forest lost 3-2 at rejuvenated Newcastle United and Everton went down 1-0 at Luton Town.

As a result, Arsenal moved three points clear of Forest and six points ahead of Everton and Luton.

On a black day for soccer discipline, England international defender Terry Fenwick was sent off in Queens Park Rangers' 0-0 home draw to Charlton Athletic and four players were sent off before half time in the Second Division game between Sheffield United and Portsmouth.

In other First Division games, Aston Villa tied 3-3 with Manchester United, Manchester City clambered off the bottom of the standings after beating West Ham United 3-1, Tottenham Hotspur edged Watford 2-1 and Wimbledon beat Sheffield

Wednesday 3-0.

Only eight First Division games were staged Saturday with two more on Sunday — Liverpool against Chelsea and Leicester City against Oxford United. Saturday's match between Southampton and Coventry City was postponed because of a waterlogged field.

After a goalless first half at Carrow Road, Arsenal, which had come under fierce Norwich pressure, went ahead through Hayes' penalty. But the home side kept pressing and was rewarded by an equaliser from Kevin Drinkell.

Teen-age striker Phil Starbuck scored on his debut for Nottingham Forest at Newcastle. But the home side, which climbed off the bottom of the standings two weeks ago, continued its recovery with goals from Kenny Wharton, Andy Thomas and England international Peter Beardsley before Franz Carr

replied against Forest near the end.

Luton maintained its unbeaten record on its plastic field as striker Mike Newell bagged the only goal of a close battle against Everton. Newell's striker came in the 71st minute.

Ten players were sent off as the upward trend in on-field misbehaviour continued.

Nine expulsions last weekend sent the total for the season through the 100 mark and the figure climbed dramatically during the Second Division game between Sheffield United and Portsmouth.

Referee Kevin Morton sent off Portsmouth's Billy Gilbert, Mick Tait and Kevin Dillon and Sheffield United's Peter Beagrie, leaving promotion-chasing Portsmouth with eight men on the field.

With leader Oldham Athletic inactive because of a waterlogged field, Portsmouth missed the chance of leading the table as it went down 1-0. Its former England international striker Paul Mariner handed United the points by scoring in his own net.

USA moves into crucial 4th position

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — USA, skipped by Tom Blackaller, overcame a severe error at the starting line Saturday to defeat America II and take over fourth place in the America's Cup challenger series.

USA, which had to re-start twice, took the lead on the first spinnaker run and crossed the finish line 2 minutes, 17 seconds in front to move ahead of America II with two days of racing left.

The three top 12-metre challengers, New Zealand, Stars and Stripes, and French Kiss, all scored victories to move a step closer to the Dec. 28 semifinals. Despite the loss, America II still has a good chance of overtaking

USA on the final two days of racing.

America II is guaranteed a victory Monday just by sailing the 24.5 nautical mile course Monday, because its scheduled opponent, Challenge France, withdrew from the series earlier after breaking its mast. America II faces first-place New Zealand Sunday.

USA must defeat one of its two remaining foes and possibly both to retain fourth place. It faces French Kiss Sunday and New Zealand Monday. French Kiss and USA have split their prior two meetings, with USA winning the first by 1:28 and French Kiss taking the second by 44 seconds. If America II is eliminated, it

will be the first time that a New York Yacht Club boat has not been represented in the America's Cup.

Both boats were over early at the starting line and had to go back and start again. Blackaller failed to cross the line properly the second time, and by the time USA correctly crossed between the committee boat and the buoy it was trailing by six boat lengths and 28 seconds.

USA flew a protest flag at the start, apparently against the race committee.

America II appeared to be on its way to victory, as it was faster and to windward after the start, but USA picked up speed and by the time the two boats reached the first mark, it had cut the deficit by five seconds.

The San Francisco-based boat then showed its speed on the first spinnaker run and had a seven-second lead by the time the two boats reached the leeward mark.

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INVITATION TO TENDER
NO. 19F/86

JPMC announces the invitation to tender no. (19F/86) for 250 tons of phosphate.

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman Supply Department until 2:00 p.m. local time Saturday 3rd Jan. 1987. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD (25) for each set of tender documents. The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday 17th Jan. 1987.

Waseel Azar
Managing Director

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

INVITATION TO TENDER
HEALTH CENTRES IN IRBID & MAFRAQ
CENTRAL TENDER NO. (9/86)

- The Ministry of Health in Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank towards the cost of construction of health centres. Tendering is hereby open to all prequalified tenderers, the list of whom has been approved by the lender.
- The Government Tenders Directorate now invites sealed tenders from prequalified tenderers for the construction of the third group of buildings of health centres in Irbid and Mafraq District, comprising 2980 sq.m. as follows:
Sabha — 730 sq.m.
Sama Sarhan — 380 sq.m.
Ramtha — 380 sq.m.
Torra — 380 sq.m.
Mazar — 730 sq.m.
Nuaima — 380 sq.m.
- Interested prequalified tenderers may obtain copies of tender documents from the Govt. Tenders Directorate - Amman against a non-refundable fee of (JD 100) for each set.
- All tenders must be accompanied by a tender guarantee from an approved bank operating in Jordan in the value of (JD 15,000), valid for (120) days.
- Last day for purchase of tender sets Jan. 16, 1987.
- Tenders shall be deposited at the Govt. Tenders Directorate not later than 12:00 noon on Sat. 31st, Jan. 1987.

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate

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AQABA THERMAL POWER STATION
STAGE II

ANNOUNCEMENT OF TENDER
AVAILABILITY
TURBINE ISLAND TENDER NO. 52/86

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the Turbine Island Tender Document, No. 52/86, for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station Stage II is available for purchase as of 15 December 1986.

The tender consists of the design, supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of two turbine units each 130 MW with related auxiliaries.

The Turbine Island Contract will be financed from part of the World Bank's loan which is expected to be assigned for the Aqaba Thermal Power Plant, Stage II. Subsequently only contractors which are members in the World Bank in addition to Switzerland, and Taiwan, China are invited to participate in this tender.

Sealed tenders shall be submitted to the Tendering Committee before 10:00 a.m. Amman time, 31 March, 1987 at the JEA offices in Amman accompanied by a security bond of 550,000 JD (five hundred fifty thousand) Jordan Dinars.

Bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 10:00 a.m., Amman local time on March 31st at the offices of JEA. Tender Documents are available from the address given below for a non-refundable fee of JD 250 payable to JEA for each set consisting of two copies of the Tender Documents.

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Smith destroys champion in 1st round

NEW YORK (AP) — From the opening seconds of the first round of the WBA heavyweight title fight, James "Bonecrusher" Smith lived up to his name.

Smith, a 1st-minute substitute, sent a hard right crashing into Tim Witherspoon's face on the first punch Friday night. He then knocked down Witherspoon three times, ending the bout at 2:12 of the first round and capturing the World Boxing Association crown.

The stunning victory for Smith, who replaced Tony Tubbs earlier this week when Tubbs withdrew, claiming a shoulder injury, avenged a one-sided loss to Witherspoon one and a half years ago.

It also set up a March 7 fight against unbeaten World Boxing Council champion Mike Tyson.

The winner of that fight will meet International Boxing Federation titlist Michael Spinks to unite the heavyweight crown.

"I knew if I could rush him and hit him with my best shots," Smith said, "I could take him out. I was right."

"I thought he wasn't thinking about me and I wanted to pay him back, and I did. He kind of embarrassed me one and a half years ago when we fought."

That fight, on June 15, 1985, was a unanimous 12-round decision when Witherspoon was the North American Boxing Federation champion.

This time it was different. "He came out real good and I really wasn't into the fight," said Witherspoon, who was involved in all kinds of negotiations, threats and insults during the week after Smith was named to replace Tubbs. "I had a no-caring feeling. I wanted to go in with a winning attitude, but I couldn't."

"I had too much on my mind. He just rushed me, I didn't anticipate it. I thought he'd come in cautious after the way I beat him last time."

Smith was a raging bull coming out of his corner. After landing the big right, he threw a series of punches that put him so off-balance that he slipped down. But he jumped right back up and continued to pummel Witherspoon, who looked sluggish. A sharp right sent Witherspoon down to one knee, but he got up so quickly referee Luis Rivera did not see the knockdown. Smith didn't worry, however, continuing the assault and putting Witherspoon down with a left-right to the head.

Witherspoon appeared unharmed and took the mandatory eight-count, then received some more punishment from the oncharging Smith. A looping right to the head knocked down Witherspoon a second time, and he was up quickly once more.

"I knew all about the three-knockdown rule," Smith said. "I saw his legs kind of go 'oooooh.' I went after him."

Smith got him with another right to the head. Rivera immediately stopped the bout on the three-knockdown rule. "I trained to fight a runner," Smith said of his scheduled fight with Mitch Green, which was scrubbed when Tubbs withdrew and Smith was summoned as his replacement.

Smith, who says he is 31 and a graduate of Shaw University — the first college grad to be heavyweight champion — has Tyson in his immediate future.

"I was impressed with the awesome display of power," Tyson said of Smith.

Smith, who raised his record to 19-5 with 14 knockouts with his ninth consecutive win, earned \$200,000 for the bout.

Witherspoon, 25-3, expressed his dismay with manager Carl King, son of Don King, who promoted the Madison Square Garden card that included WBC super featherweight champion Julio Cesar Chavez' close decision over Juan Laporte.

"I won't fight under Carl King again if I can help it," said Witherspoon, who claimed Carl King was only interested in furthering his father's promotion and agreed to Smith as an opponent without getting approval from Witherspoon.

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| | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 677420</p> <p>TOP GUN</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p> | <p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155</p> <p>FLESH AND BLOOD</p> <p>Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30</p> | <p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573</p> <p>THE REPORT</p> <p>(Arabic)</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30</p> | <p>Cinema PLAZA Tel: 677420</p> <p>FALLING IN LOVE</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p> | <p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 622198</p> <p>THE MIGHTY GIANT</p> <p>Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 9:45</p> |
|--|--|---|--|--|

مكتبة من الكتب

Economy

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lloyds Bank to close down Bahrain unit

LONDON (R) — Lloyds Bank, one of Britain's four major clearing banks, said Friday it would be closing its offshore banking unit in Bahrain early next year after running it down for some time. A spokeswoman said operations in Bahrain, where 34 people including 21 local staff were currently employed, would be transferred to the bank's Dubai office. Lloyds said in a statement it was concentrating operations through branches with a local franchise, so it could provide a full service competitively. "Unfortunately, this is not practical for us in Bahrain, where we have an offshore banking licence," it said.

Argentina opens Antarctica's first bank

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina became the first country in the world to open a bank in Antarctica, the local news agency, Diarios Y Noticias reported. Officials of the state-owned Bank of the National Territory of Tierra Del Fuego, Antarctica and South Atlantic Islands flew to the Argentine-claimed sector of the frozen continent to open the branch office at Argentina's Esperanza military base. "The opening of the new branch office constitutes an act of reaffirmation of our rights, as well as allowing us to fulfill the need to increase civilian presence in Antarctica," said the bank director at the opening ceremony. Argentina claims a large slice of the continent and maintains a military presence there. The branch office offers currency exchange for cruise tourists plus checking accounts, savings accounts, credit cards and other services for residents.

Japan, U.S. hike investments in S. Korea

SEOUL (AP) — Japan and the United States led a 15 per cent rise in direct foreign investment in South Korea for the first 11 months of this year compared with the same period of 1985, the finance ministry reported last week. It amounted to \$284 million in 1986 approved equity projects. Japan was the biggest investor with \$110 million in 92 projects during the January-November period, up 0.9 per cent from a year ago, the ministry said. The United States followed closely with \$106 million in 42 projects, up 34.1 per cent from the first 11 months of last year. Ministry officials said manufacturing attracted \$220 million, up 46.2 per cent.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 14, 1986

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have many ideas about how you can make your life more exciting. It will require some change, but it will be worth it in the long run. Study into benefiting your activities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go wherever you can gain more modern ideas that help you to advance in your career. Prepare for a possible trip.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your mate wants a different kind of recreation, but don't say no until you first study it. It may be too expensive.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Some unusual event occurs that requires a change of plans, but go along with it quickly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study into new methods that can improve your daily routines and make you more successful.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You have fine ideas for future recreation with your friends. Make a note of them so you don't forget.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may find it necessary to bring a guest home in the evening. This can prove very interesting.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can make important visits in the evening. Be sure to dress nicely and show your finest manners with others.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do whatever you have agreed to do with others. Sit down with a good financial advisor secretly.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact outside partners and get your heads together. This can bring greater success in the near future.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Have a discussion with co-workers for better accord in the future. Improve your love life tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Set up appointments for recreation with good friends and later enjoy their company. Be happy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can be very active at home, but tonight attend a party that you have been looking forward to.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be interested in just about everything that is encountered. Give a fine education and be sure to teach to work with the hands and machinery so that a practical kind of job can be learned in case of emergencies throughout the lifetime.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarizes trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Dec. 6, '86 and ending Wednesday, Dec. 10, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

| Name of company | Number of shares | Volume of trade | Opening price | Closing price | Par value |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Banking and financial institutions | | | | | |
| Industrial Development Bank | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Petra Bank | 33705 | 76477 | 2.270 | 2.320 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Islamic Bank | 813 | 1772 | 2.180 | 2.180 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Kuwait Bank | 9193 | 17569 | 1.930 | 1.890 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Gulf Bank | 25150 | 33729 | 1.330 | 1.380 | 1,000 |
| Housing Bank | 1470 | 2528 | 1.620 | 1.720 | 1,000 |
| Arab Jordan Investment Bank | 3462 | 7500 | 2.160 | 2.160 | 1,000 |
| Cairo Amman Bank | 16370 | 450162 | 27.000 | 29.000 | 5,000 |
| Bank of Jordan | 395 | 6971 | 17.520 | 17.600 | 5,000 |
| Arab Bank | 1710 | 231682 | 134.250 | 135.750 | 10,000 |
| Jordan National Bank | 88300 | 244301 | 2.650 | 2.780 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Finance House for Development | 86400 | 62577 | 0.760 | 0.730 | 1,000 |
| Islamic Investment House | 4677 | 3974 | 1.340 | 1.340 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation | 285477 | 107107 | 0.850 | 0.880 | 1,000 |
| Finance and Credit Corporation | 7530 | 10366 | 1.340 | 1.380 | 1,000 |
| National Financial Investments | 4770 | 2819 | 0.590 | 0.590 | 1,000 |
| National Portfolio Securities | 8503 | 8609 | 0.980 | 1.030 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Securities Corporation | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan) | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Real Estate Financing Corporation | — | — | — | — | 10,000 |
| Al Mashrek Exchange | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Bank of Jordan (New Issue) | 4728 | 78908 | 16.700 | 16.630 | 5,000 |
| Insurance and reinsurance | | | | | |
| Jordan French Insurance | 27946 | 86468 | 3.000 | 3.100 | 1,000 |
| RESCO Life Insurance | 655 | 6986 | 11.250 | 10.500 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Insurance | 2100 | 1785 | 0.860 | 0.850 | 1,000 |
| Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance | 1100 | 1035 | 0.930 | 0.950 | 1,000 |
| Holy Land Insurance | 7300 | 7432 | 1.060 | 1.000 | 1,000 |
| Arabian Sea Insurance | 350 | 238 | 0.700 | 0.680 | 1,000 |
| Philadelpia Insurance | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Arab Union International Insurance | 1255 | 1723 | 1.400 | 1.360 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Life Insurance | 12583 | 9978 | 0.760 | 0.800 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Gulf Insurance | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Universal Insurance | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| General Insurance | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Eagle Insurance | — | — | — | — | 10,000 |
| Middle East Insurance | — | — | — | — | 10,000 |
| Al-Jadid Insurance | 600 | 420 | 0.700 | 0.700 | 1,000 |
| Services and industries | | | | | |
| Durco for Housing and Investment | 1860 | 1147 | 0.620 | 0.620 | 1,000 |
| Real Estate Investment (Aqarco) | 900 | 432 | 0.480 | 0.480 | 1,000 |
| Management and Consultancy | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Arab Development and Investment | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| General Investment | 265 | 188 | 0.710 | 0.710 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Leasing Corporation | 3151 | 579 | 0.680 | 0.680 | 1,000 |
| Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipment | 33902 | 15499 | 0.960 | 0.940 | 1,000 |
| Equipment Leasing & Maintenance (Ta'jeero) | 13081 | 20639 | 1.560 | 1.580 | 1,000 |
| Jordanian Electric Power | 80 | 81 | 1.000 | 1.010 | 1,000 |
| Irbid District Electricity | 20150 | 8552 | 0.430 | 0.430 | 1,000 |
| Arab International Hotels | 125 | 581 | 4.000 | 4.750 | 1,000 |
| Hotels and Tourism | 1520 | 7402 | 4.850 | 5.000 | 1,000 |
| Garage Owners Federation Office | 28697 | 26482 | 0.920 | 0.930 | 1,000 |
| Jordan National Shipping Lines | 1850 | 639 | 0.340 | 0.340 | 1,000 |
| Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing | 22901 | 28099 | 1.220 | 1.240 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Dairy | 23835 | 52438 | 2.230 | 2.180 | 1,000 |
| Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing | 139475 | 106517 | 0.770 | 0.780 | 1,000 |
| Intermediate Petrochemical Industries | 4893 | 12383 | 2.500 | 2.500 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Phosphate Mines | 15388 | 24065 | 1.630 | 1.550 | 1,000 |
| Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Inta) | 700 | 3255 | 4.660 | 4.650 | 1,000 |
| Arab Chemical Detergent Industries | 55417 | 48773 | 0.850 | 0.890 | 1,000 |
| Aladdin Industries | 86414 | 92664 | 1.070 | 1.080 | 1,000 |
| Arab Aluminium Manufacturing | 14024 | 60216 | 4.070 | 4.550 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Wasted Mills | 6701 | 6992 | 1.040 | 1.040 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Ceramic | 8830 | 9422 | 1.030 | 1.070 | 1,000 |
| Chemical Industries | 100 | 47 | 0.480 | 0.470 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO) | 5642 | 8180 | 1.450 | 1.450 | 1,000 |
| Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment | 54841 | 81575 | 1.440 | 1.520 | 1,000 |
| National Steel Industries | 950 | 722 | 0.810 | 0.760 | 1,000 |
| Universal Chemical Industries | 5106 | 37019 | 7.230 | 7.230 | 1,000 |
| General Mining | 50 | 10 | 0.190 | 0.200 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery | 63221 | 52222 | 0.750 | 0.850 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Line & Brigs | 50 | 13 | 0.260 | 0.250 | 1,000 |
| National Industries | 1300 | 1261 | 1.000 | 0.970 | 1,000 |
| Arab Paper Converting and Trading | 13136 | 17156 | 1.330 | 1.300 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO) | 3700 | 9954 | 2.530 | 2.690 | 1,000 |
| Livestock and Poultry | 6000 | 1850 | 0.250 | 0.310 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Pipes Manufacturing | 5355 | 3826 | 0.700 | 0.800 | 1,000 |
| Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags | 1917 | 3396 | 1.770 | 1.770 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Paper and Cardboard | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Rockwool Industries | 113 | 1356 | 12.000 | 12.000 | 1,000 |
| Trans-Jordan Minerals Research | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Himeh Mineral | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Orient Dry Batteries Factory | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Woolen Industries | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Tanning | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Printing and Packaging | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Jordan Brewery | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Mas Industries | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals | 20789 | 16440 | 0.810 | 0.790 | 1,000 |
| National Cable & Wire Manufacturing | 13000 | 10010 | 0.760 | 0.770 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Spinning & Weaving | 3715 | 2228 | 0.600 | 0.600 | 1,000 |
| Jordan Industrial Investment Corporation | 450 | 265 | 0.590 | 0.590 | 1,000 |
| Grand total | 1,320,336 | 2,237,631 | | | |

OPEC nears agreement on reducing oil production

GENEVA (AP) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) appeared ready to clinch an agreement Saturday on production cuts aimed at raising oil prices by at least \$4 a barrel.

Senior delegates said after Friday's talks that most of the group's 13 members had agreed in principle to cut production by at least five per cent starting Jan. 1. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela insisted on consulting their governments before committing themselves to the proposed cut, sources said.

Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi Shakshuki told reporters that no members had opposed the plan, and that he believed a deal could be struck by Saturday. If formally adopted, the plan would send oil prices up to a range of \$16 to \$18 a barrel "pretty quickly," from the current range of \$13 to \$15, said Mr. Daniel Yergin, president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates, a consulting firm.

"A resolution like that would certainly have a strong psychological effect on the market," Mr. Yergin said in a telephone interview after Friday's session. But he added it would be doubtful whether OPEC could sustain a higher oil price.

An accord also would confirm a fundamental shift in OPEC's strategy for dealing with the world oil glut and competition from independent oil producers. The change in approach would coincide with an apparent shift in Saudi Arabia's oil policy since OPEC's last meeting, when Saudi King Fahd declared that his country would insist on a bigger share of OPEC's production.

One week after the October OPEC meeting, King Fahd fired long-time Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, who had tried to guide OPEC toward gradual price increases and steady oil production. Sheikh Yamani had argued that OPEC could not cut production enough to sustain a higher oil price.

The last time OPEC agreed to reduce production was in October 1984, when it cut its collective total to 16 million barrels a day from 17.5 million in an unsuccessful bid to stop oil prices from falling. Three months later, it cut its official price by \$1 a barrel, to \$28.

In December 1985, OPEC stunned the oil world by declaring it was abandoning all price and production controls to seek a bigger share of the world oil market. It said it no longer could afford to cut production when non-OPEC producers such as Britain were pumping at maximum rates and undercutting OPEC prices to gain new customers.

That change of strategy triggered the biggest oil slump in history. Prices plunged from near \$30 a barrel in early December to below \$10 in July 1986. The price decline cost OPEC members an estimated \$50 billion in revenue this year, cutting their

collective income to the lowest level since 1974.

In August, OPEC reimposed production limits, and prices began rising again. It renewed the agreement in October, but said it was determined to find a permanent formula for setting production quotas at this week's session, which began Thursday.

The idea of permanent quotas was quickly discarded, however, in the interests of finding a quick agreement on production cuts that would at least raise prices in the short term.

Meanwhile, energy futures prices advanced sharply Friday on word that OPEC has nearly agreed in principle to oil production cuts.

West Texas intermediate crude oil was up 60 cents a barrel, heating oil gained 1.18 cents a gallon and unleaded gasoline advanced 0.93 cent a gallon.

"The market was extremely strong," said Mr. Richard Marose, an analyst in Chicago with Geldermann Inc. brokerage firm. It was "very impressive."

Whatever doubts existed, "you had a market that didn't want to take any large short (selling) positions. If they do agree over the weekend, prices will be a lot higher on Monday," one analyst said.

At the New York Mercantile Exchange, crude oil settled 60 to 64 cents higher than in the various monthly deliveries, with the contract for delivery in January at \$16.10 a barrel; heating oil was 1.10 cent to 1.36 cents higher with January at 46.33 cents a gallon and unleaded gasoline was 0.93 cent to 1.40 cents higher with January at 43.40 cents a gallon.

There are 42 gallons in a barrel and one gallon equals 3.8 litres.

Brunei sues Malaysian billionaire and 14 companies in Singapore

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN (R) — Brunei filed writs in Singapore Friday against a Malaysian billionaire and his 14 companies in the island republic for loans they guaranteed from the now-closed National Bank of Brunei, officials here said.

They said Mr. Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat and his 14 firms stood as guarantor for family companies — three in Hong Kong and five in Brunei — which Brunei sued last week for loans totalling \$18 million dollars (\$372 million).

BBC appeals for government funding to support world TV news programme

LONDON (R) — TV authorities in several countries are interested in using the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC's) planned world television news service, the state-chartered BBC said Friday in urging support from the London government.

The managing director of BBC external services, Mr. John Tusa, told reporters £7.8 million (\$10.9 million) was needed for the first year of operations. He appealed to the British government for backing, saying broadcasts could begin within six months and that part of the expense would be covered by sale of the service to foreign broadcasters.

Authorities in Japan, Australia, Canada, the United States and several European countries are actively considering relaying the half-hour news programmes to be sent via satellite from London in English five days a week, BBC officials said.

The BBC says its external radio services, broadcast in 37 languages, are currently heard by 120 million people in 150 countries. The services this year received a foreign office grant of £110 million (\$154 million).

THE Daily Crossword by Harvey L. Chew

ACROSS

1 Kismet

5 Use a beam

10 Grouch

14 River to the

15 Lively dance

16 Company ID

17 Air drill

19 Type type

20 Meeting fluid

21 Poems

22 Furnish

24 Portent

25 Music symbol

26 Degraded

28 Insignificant thing

33 Ranges or

34 Sink into

35 Calves on

36 Numerical prefix

37 Wretched hut

38 Gliss

39 Co-gender

40 Tint

41 Shore bird

42 Swaddle

44 Cupidity and

45 Penurious

46 Indigent

47 Mother of

50 Football play

51 Likely

54 War god

56 Minor

58 Cause of harm

59 Cognizant

60 Uncovered

61 Kwayzee

62 Arab land

63 Angler's hope

DOWN

1 Widespread

2 Lila

3 Yachting move

4 Large deer

6 Little

7 "Desire under the"

8 — out (make do)

9 Counterpart

10 Suspenseful contest

11 Newspaper section

12 Culture medium

13 Deafness

18 Cury

20 Charge

24 Strip e.g.

25 Got by

26 Battery terminal

27 Part of BLT

28 Feeds the pot

29 Film

30 Accuse

31 Rounded

32 Endures

34 Choice coffee

37 Deck opening

41 Irregularly notched

43 Literary collection

44 Biblical land

45 Chaplain

47 Trump

48 Composer

49 1482 vessel

50 Baby carriage

51 Soviet noun

52 Cheeky

53 Family or Christmas

54 Reverence

57 Racade

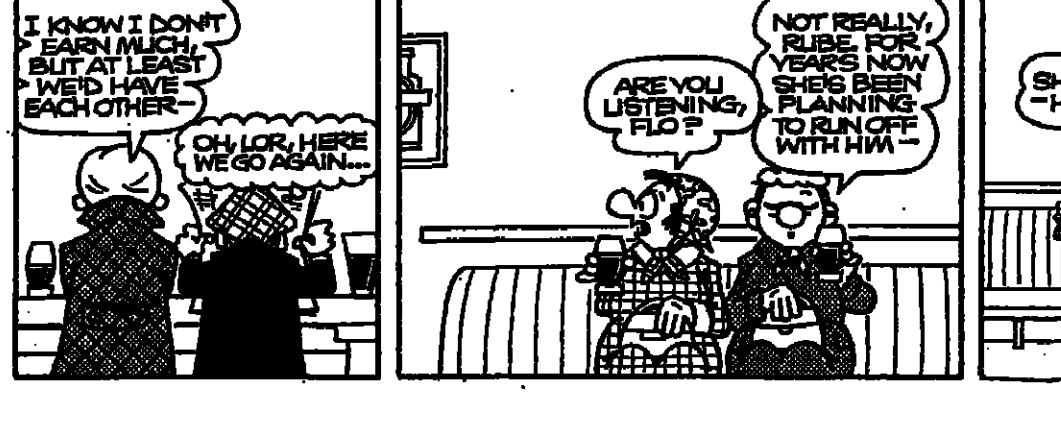
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

Copyright 1986 Comics Syndicate Inc.

HARRIS

"YOU never get hungry because you've always got something to gnaw on — my nerves!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INVEA

TUDOO

FARGOE

DIAMER

WHAT YOUR TELEPHONE MIGHT BECOME IF YOU FAIL TO PAY THE BILL.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNIFY OBESE GAIETY ASYLUM

Answer: Why the carpenter needed all that emergency dental work — HE BIT HIS NAILS

Opposition sceptical over Botha's new press curbs

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Opposition leaders on the right and left are voicing scepticism about President P.W. Botha's contention that the threat of a revolutionary uprising justifies harsh new curbs on the press.

"The attempt to use this (threat) as justification for the clampdown on the press is one of the most unconvincing red herrings I've heard from a political leader in many years," said Colin Eglin, leader of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party.

In a televised address Friday night, Mr. Botha said the latest government crackdown on the press and opposition groups was intended to counter a planned campaign of attacks and bombings in urban areas and white neighbourhoods.

Mr. Eglin noted that many of the documents shown on television to illustrate Mr. Botha's speech dated from June 1985 meeting of the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla organisation.

"There did not appear to be anything new," Mr. Eglin said. "What was still missing was any convincing statement that he (Botha) or his government had any meaningful plan to bring about a political solution to the problems of this country."

Jasp Marais, leader of the far-right Herstigte Nasionale (Reformed Nation) Party, said Mr. Botha was dramatising the security threat in preparation for an expected election among white voters next year.

"What Mr. Botha said about the ANC and the Communist Party is very old news, greatly over-dramatised," Mr. Marais said. "Mr. Botha's speech was more to do with boosting the government's image in advance of

an election rather than about the security situation."

The censorship rules imposed Thursday bar unauthorised reporting on unrest, security force actions and various anti-apartheid activities such as rent, consumer and school boycotts.

The regulations prohibit anyone from making "subversive statements," and control reporting on peaceful as well as violent opposition.

For the first time, reports on some matters require official approval before publication.

Acting under the new regulations, the police commissioner for the East Rand region, east of Johannesburg, on Friday prohibited major anti-apartheid groups and their members from engaging in a wide range of political activities.

The prohibited actions include calling for the release of detainees, urging an end to the six-month-old state of emergency, supporting the unbanning of outlawed groups like the African National Congress, calling for withdrawal of troops from black townships, endorsing boycotts and urging parliament members to resign.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), the country's largest anti-apartheid coalition and a major target of the new crackdown, issued a statement Saturday responding to the restrictions. The government's media centre refused authorisation for the contents of the statement to be reported.

The new restrictions banned further calls by the UDF for a 10-day Christmas boycott of white-owned stores and prohibited reports on the extent of any such boycotts.

The end conscription campaign, an anti-draft organisation which opposes deployment of white conscripts in black townships, said the new restrictions "dispel any doubts that the National Party government has effectively become a Latin American-style, one-party dictatorship bent on retaining power by any means."

Monitoring groups reported activists were taken into custody around South Africa, including Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the Roman Catholic Church-funded New Nation newspaper. Sisulu is the son of Walter Sisulu, jailed ANC leader.

"Our security forces have, over the past 24 hours, been compelled to conduct certain preventative security measures aimed (at) the terrorist alliance, which has as its aim the fomenting of revolution in our country," Mr. Botha said.

He said the censorship rules imposed Thursday were needed to counter an ANC plan to incite revolution before and on Dec. 16, the 25th anniversary of the ANC's sabotage attacks in 1961. The ANC was banned in 1960.

In Pretoria, senior government officials told reporters that the ANC used the United Democratic Front, a 3-year-old coalition of civic associations and other groups, as its political arm within the country.

Reporters were given excerpts from ANC documents that the officials said were obtained from agents and defectors. They said the papers proved the links between the ANC and the UDF and indicated plans for revolution.

Aquino to replace labour minister

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The Philippine labour minister, denounced as a leftist by business and the military but hailed by others as a champion of worker rights, will be replaced at the end of the year, a government spokesman announced Saturday.

Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno told reporters that the minister, Augusto Sanchez, had written President Corason Aquino on Friday asking to be replaced because continued speculation in the media had "only served to polarise the different sectors of our society."

Military sources said Mr. Sanchez was on a list of five cabinet officials whose dismissal had been sought by armed forces commanders. Two of the five already have been dropped from the cabinet and a third, former Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, has been shifted to another post.

Mr. Sanchez, one of the most left-leaning members of the Aquino government, will remain in his post until his successor is named, Mr. Benigno said. Labour groups had rallied behind Mr. Sanchez as speculation mounted in the Philippine press about his future.

In his letter, which was released by the presidential office, Mr. Sanchez said his decision to step down was not "a surrender or any concession to help raise the social and economic levels of the working man."

Mr. Benigno said Mrs. Aquino had conferred with representatives of labour and management on a replacement for Mr. Sanchez and that a "consensus on about three" had emerged.

He said the new minister would be among the three. The stunts of Mr. Sanchez, a former human-rights lawyer, had been the subject of intense speculation for weeks in the Philippine media.

His strong support of worker rights had won him the enmity of the business community, which blamed him for the increase in strikes and labour agitation during the Aquino administration.

But labour groups backed his efforts to improve wages and working conditions for the labour force and had threatened to go on strike if Mr. Sanchez were dismissed.

The personnel changes in the 10-month-old government began last month after officials said Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos had blocked a coup attempt by disaffected officers linked to then-Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

News reports said the purging of "leftists" from the cabinet was among the goals of the alleged conspirators.

Mrs. Aquino asked all her 25-member cabinet to submit resignations on Nov. 23 and accepted Mr. Enrile's immediately.

Meanwhile rebel and government officials on Saturday called on both sides to stand by the cease-fire despite growing differences over when and where Communist rebels can carry weapons.

On Dec. 1, the Afghan insurgents reported shooting down a Soviet-built Afghan transport plane with a portable missile 80 kilometres east of the capital, Kabul, killing at least 25 Afghan and Soviet troops.

Bruce Ammerman, a U.S. State Department spokesman, said late Friday he had no information or comment on the Times' story.

Washington officials will not even acknowledge that it aids the rebels, who have been fighting since a Communist government came to power in Afghanistan in April 1978 coup.

The Times quoted sources as saying the missiles have been provided to the rebels for several months, dating from last June when a delegation of guerrilla leaders visited Washington and complained that they had not yet received missiles. There had been reports they were to receive them through covert channels.

On Friday, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told Afghan leader Najibullah the Kremlin "will not abandon" Afghanistan but is hopeful the country's civil war can be ended soon by political settlement.

Mr. Najibullah, 39, was in Moscow for his first official visit to the Soviet Union since replacing Babrak Karmal as head of Afghanistan's Communist Party in May.

The Kremlin maintains an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan, and has said it will withdraw its military units only if the United States guarantees an end to what the Kremlin calls "armed intervention" there.

They said that U.S. intelligence estimates put Soviet casualties at 35,000 for the period, including about 12,000 killed, according to the report.

Workers sift through Berlin wreckage

BERLIN (AP) — Rescue workers on Saturday sifted through the wreckage of a Soviet airliner that crashed while approaching East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport, East Germany's ADN news agency said.

Sixty-nine of the 81 passengers aboard apparently died in the crash Friday, according to the state-run agency's report.

While ADN gave no final death count in the crash, it said just 12 survivors were pulled from the smouldering wreckage.

Six of the injured were admitted to East Berlin's Koepenick Hospital, and two were in critical condition, ADN said.

The report said the airliner, a TU-134 from the Soviet Aeroflot airline, crashed in a wooded area some 3 kilometres from

Schoenefeld Airport and not far from a major highway. The Tupolev 134 is a small passenger jet, similar in size to the Boeing 737. It has a capacity for about 90 passengers.

No cause for the accident was given.

ADN said emergency workers arrived quickly at the scene of the accident on Friday, and "were able to rescue all of those who had survived" the crash.

Earlier, ADN said the airliner had crashed while attempting to land at the airport, after dark, in heavy fog.

In its final report of the day, East German television said identification of bodies would be "extremely difficult" because the plane had "burst into flames immediately upon impact."

The television reports said most of the passengers and eight crew members aboard the flight were East German.

The Aeroflot flight originated in the Soviet city of Minsk, about 1,000 kilometres north east of Berlin, according to East German news accounts.

Associated Press photographer Elke Bruhn-Hoffmann drove to within one kilometre of the crash site before police stopped her. She said the plane appeared to have crashed in a wooded area just beyond East Berlin's city limits about three kilometres from Schoenefeld.

Mrs. Bruhn-Hoffmann said residents told her the crash occurred at about 5:30 p.m. (1630 GMT), after nightfall.

Soviets to make early U.N. payment

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Soviet Union has announced it will make an early payment of \$25 million to ease the U.N. financial crisis.

The payment will be made this month from the Soviet Union's 1987 budget assessment of \$71.4 million, according to Soviet U.N. Ambassador Alexander Belomogov.

The Soviet ambassador told a news conference he hopes the United States will change its position and pay its full contribution to the world body.

The United States Congress, citing mismanagement and demanding a larger say in budget-making for the large donors, mandated a cut in the U.S. 1986 payment from the \$210 million assessed by the General Assembly to \$100 million.

The U.S. cut provoked what Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has called the worst financial crisis in U.N. history. It forced the U.N. chief to take a broad range of austerity measures including a freeze on hiring and cuts in construction, travel, consultant fees, overtime payments, meetings and

documentation.

He has announced that the United Nations will finish the year with only \$10 million in the bank, enough for about five days operations. The budget appropriated for 1987 is \$735 million.

Thursday the five Nordic countries — Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden — announced they would make their full 1987 payments totalling \$27 million, in early January.

The Soviet and Nordic payments will allow the United Nations to get through January.

American Jumbo Jet makes emergency landing

GOOSE BAY, Labrador (AP) — A U.S. Jumbo Jet with 343 people aboard made an emergency landing Friday because of a problem that may have been caused by a cargo hatch springing open, a Transport Canada spokesman reported.

Five people suffered bruises or sprains when the passengers left the plane through emergency chutes, said Bruce Reid of the government transportation agency.

Reid said Trans World Airlines Flight 741, a Boeing 747 carrying 328 passengers and 15 crew from Frankfurt, West Germany, to New York, diverted to Labrador after a cockpit light indicated a possible fire in the hold.

He said the pilot turned on the Sprinkler system, but the light remained on.

Preliminary investigation indicated there was no fire and "it looks like it might have been a service access hatch in the belly of the aircraft that came loose or open in flight," Reid said.

The emergency landing occurred exactly one year after a chartered Arrow Air DC-8 crashed on takeoff from Gander in nearby Newfoundland, killing all 256 people aboard. The plane was carrying 248 American soldiers home for Christmas from Middle East.

Passengers from the Jumbo Jet were taken to British Royal Air Force quarters at Canada's Goose Bay Armed Forces Station.

China signs United Nations convention against torture

PEKING (AP) — China, has signed a United Nations convention against torture, the official Xinhua News Agency said Saturday in a dispatch from U.N. headquarters in New York.

The convention also says states must protect people from torture "and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment," the news agency said.

Xinhua said 56 countries have signed the convention, and eight of those have ratified the document.

China in recent months has acknowledged that torture and illegal detention still occur in the country but has pledged to end the practices.

China's leaders have recently urged intellectuals to speak out and emphasised that democracy must be an integral part of China's modernisation. But officials have also warned against unauthorised protests or criticism of Communist Party rule.

The sources said students gathered around the posters throughout Friday and Saturday, and that Friday night there were students with candles reading aloud the contents. There were no attempts by authorities to disperse the crowds.

One of the posters on Saturday made specific proposals on political and economic reforms, including urging the official press to become a source of information rather than just a mouthpiece for the government.

Two more posters Saturday were devoted to poor conditions on campus, a common complaint among college students. One noted that all lights are turned off at 11 p.m.

The aim is obvious — to obstruct the success of the talks and preserve tension in that area."

Mr. Gorbachev charged that Washington's "Anti-Afghan line" was part of its general policy of "neoliberalism" whose methods included "diktat, blackmail, armed intervention, bribery, covert operations and deception."

Bands of terrorists were still being supplied with arms and sent into Afghanistan and their leaders, "feasted in Western capitals," he said.

But Mr. Gorbachev said Mr. Najibullah's visit was important "in facilitating the building of an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan" which he described before his trip to India last month as Moscow's long-term aim.

In their "comradely" talks, he and Mr. Najibullah had been able to give profound thought to ways of helping the Afghans overcome difficulties standing in the way of this goal, Mr. Gorbachev said.

TASS, reporting on the talks, said the two leaders had expressed conviction that there were now "real ways towards a speedy and cardinal normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan which would create conditions for the return home of the limited contingent of Soviet troops."

Mr. Najibullah, who arrived Thursday on his first visit to Moscow since taking over party leadership, gave no further details of the unity government plan.

While hypocritically lamenting the sufferings of the Afghan people, they in Washington are doing everything at the same time to perpetuate



Dethroned Miss America to marry publicist

NEW YORK (AP) — Vanessa Williams, the Miss America who renounced her title after a magazine printed nude pictures of her, is marrying her publicist, a man who helped her through controversy and difficult times, her father said Friday.

Milton Williams said his 23-year-old daughter will marry Ramon Hervey on Jan. 3 at a small ceremony in New York. Hervey, contacted in Los Angeles, confirmed the announcement.

"We didn't intend it to be a big thing," he said. Williams said his daughter, the first black chosen Miss America when she won the crown in September 1983, first met Hervey shortly before a press conference she held in July 1984 to renounce the throne. "He was brought in to help with all that," said Williams. "He provided a lot of help and insight, and she relied on him heavily." The two began dating, and about a year later they became engaged, Williams said.

Actress claims husband refused to account for missing money

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Actress Joan Collins alleges her former business manager and estranged husband refuses to account for \$1 million in missing money and has caused her so much stress that she suffered heart palpitations. In court documents released Friday, the 53-year-old actress claimed both she and the television show Dynasty, in which she portrays the conniving Alexis Carrington, are in jeopardy unless she is granted a divorce or annulment from Peter Holm. It was unknown where Holm was or how he could be reached for comment about the papers. Miss Collins filed her divorce or annulment petition Monday and obtained a court order barring him from handling her finances. She requested an annulment based on alleged fraud or a divorce based on irreconcilable differences. The court order requires Holm to remain away from her Beverly Hills home and the Dynasty production set. He is scheduled to appear in court Dec. 26.

Inmates, who escaped in helicopter, arrested

PARIS (AP) — Two men who escaped from a Rome prison in a hijacked Red Cross helicopter last month were recaptured Saturday near Paris, the French Interior Ministry said. Police from France's crack anti-gang and special police intervention forces working with Paris detectives made the arrests in a early-morning raid on a villa in the city's outer suburbs, the ministry said. In Rome, Italian Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said the two escapees, Gianluigi Esposito and Andre Bellaiche, were arrested with four other men. The French ministry could give few details of the raid, but a spokesman said he believed only two other men had been arrested. The spokesman asked that he not be named in accordance with French practice.

Man stabs lioness through the heart

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP) — A camper attacked Thursday that a lioness attacked him while he slept in a hut by the Zambezi River in northern Zimbabwe, and a fight ended with the camper stabbing the animal through the heart. Paul Bekker, a 32-year-old Zimbabwean farmer, was on a canoeing safari through the Zambezi Valley with a party of 15 others when the lioness attacked during a night stopover in a national park on Tuesday, he said. Four members of the party were sleeping in a hut surrounded by wire fencing when the lioness hurled herself through the wire and onto Bekker. Bekker, 1.82 metres, speaking to the Associated Press from his hospital bed in Harare, said that at one point the lioness had his head between her jaws. He indicated with bandaged hands the teeth marks under his chin and on his scalp. "I knew then that this was how I was going to die," he said. "But luckily I didn't panic."

Bekker's friends passed him a hunting knife, and he stabbed the lioness in the side and back "while it was biting my shoulders. Then it began chewing on my thigh and I thrust the knife into its chest three times. The third time, the blood just gushed out and I knew I had got it in the heart."

Suriname leader blames rebels for economic woes

PARAMARIBO, Suriname (AP) — The 4-month-old rebel insurgency has caused 95 million guilders (\$41.8 million) in damage to Suriname's already-weak economy, military ruler Lt. Col. Desi Bouterse has said.

Col. Bouterse also told a two-hour rally attended by 10,000 people that a draft constitution will be ready by March.

The draft will be put to a referendum by September 1987, with national elections to be held six months later, he said.

Col. Bouterse has ruled by decree in this former Dutch colony on the Atlantic coast of South America since he and a group of army sergeants took power by coup in February 1980.

Anti-government rebels, led by former army private Ronny Brunswijk, began an insurgency in July. The rebels have blown up bridges, hijacked small commercial planes, shot down a helicopter and attacked army outposts in the jungles and villages to the east of Paramaribo.

The country's main bauxite mine — a major source of foreign exchange — was shut down for two weeks last month, and a lumber mill and several palm oil plantations have been severely damaged in the rebels' efforts to damage the economy.

An estimated 30 million guilders (\$13.2 million) has been lost due to a steep decline in tourism, Col. Bouterse said. The resort village of Albina, across the Marowijne River from French Guiana, was evacuated last month because of rebel activity, he said.

Commercial airlines are so concerned about the danger to passengers and planes at Zanderij International Airport, 60 kilometres south of the capital, that flights have been curtailed. Planes are flown to Trinidad and other locations at night so they don't stay on the Zanderij runway.

Col. Bouterse appealed for Holland to renew its programme of development aid, which was suspended in December 1982 after 15 prominent government critics in Suriname were executed.

Holland pledged in 1975, the year Suriname won its independence, to pay about \$110 million a year for 15 years to its former colony. About 1.2 billion guilders (\$528 million) still remains to be paid.

Suriname's U.N. ambassador on Friday gave the secretary-general a letter complaining about attacks against his country by rebels that he claimed are supported by the Netherlands.

Lucien Henar told Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that rebels in the eastern part of Suriname have committed terrorist acts encouraged "by the support received from groups operating in The Netherlands and some representatives of the Dutch media."

He said that support resulted in the deaths of four members of the Suriname army on Aug. 21 and the kidnapping of three others.

The groups from The Netherlands, which he did not identify, have made plans to violently overthrow Suriname's government, he said.

U.S. conducts 1st 'nuclear winter' test

SANDIMAS, California (AP) — A helicopter spewed flaming gasoline on a brush-covered mountainside Friday, igniting a 600-acre (243-hectare) fire to test whether atomic war may threaten the extinction of humans.

The "nuclear winter" theory that smoke from such a war might block the sun, disrupt agriculture and obliterate life from earth got its first test in the mountains 48 kilometres east of downtown Los Angeles.

The experiment had to be halted last week when the helicopter scheduled to start the fire crashed after its dangling torch tangled in telephone wires. The pilot escaped injury.

On Friday, a new torch dropped a thickened gasoline called aluminol, a chemical relative of napalm, on the San Dimas Experimental Forest, said U.S. Forest Service spokesman Earl Clayton.

Flames leaped high into the air, but the fire burned slowly. There was no wind to spread it quickly.

A towering plume of smoke hung over the San Gabriel Mountains, obscuring snow-capped, 3,068-metre Mount Baldy a few kilometres away.

The area had not been burned in 26 years, said U.S. Forest Service spokesman Bob Swinford. "It is very mature fuel that is starting to decay and die, so it needs to be burned," he said.

About 55 scientists in five aircraft monitored the pillar of reddish-brown smoke that rose up Lodi Canyon toward Johnstone Peak, where reporters and photographers gathered.

"At this point, we're satisfied. Any large smoke plume will be of benefit. I didn't expect this to be a very vigorous fire. It's still the first field measurement of a fire, and it is important," said Peter Linn, programme manager for the global effects division of the U.S. Defence Nuclear Agency.

He said that over the months of study, the 1983 "nuclear winter" theory of astronomer Carl Sagan and researcher Richard Turco will remain open to debate.

Sagan and the other proponents postulated that a pall of smoke and dust blocking sunlight after a nuclear war could plunge earth into darkness, bring freezing temperatures even in summer, disrupt agriculture, cause mass starvation and possibly threaten humanity with extinction.

Other scientists maintain the effects would be less severe, creating a "nuclear autumn" of less drastic and shorter-lived temperature drops. Their scenario said extinction of the human race was less probable, but crop destruction still would threaten millions of people with starvation.

Project scientists and Swinford said it would be March before results of the test would be known.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHAHIN
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NOT SWITCHED OFF!

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ 976
♥ 842
♦ A Q 7 2
♣ A 3

WEST EAST
♠ J 3 ♠ A K 10 9 8 5 4
♥ Q 9 7 ♥ 10 ♠ Veld
♦ K J 5 3 ♦ 6 3
♣ K 10 7 6 ♣ J 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ 2
♥ A K 10 6 5 3
♦ 10 9 4
♣ Q 9 8

The bidding:
North East South West
1 0 3 4 0 Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

You don't get many opportunities to defeat opposing contracts. Therefore, it is critical to accept those chances when they come.

This hand is from the Mixed Pairs Championship of the European Economic Community Championships. Italian star Dano de Falco reached four hearts on the auction shown. West led the jack of spades, which held, and continued the suit for declarer to ruff. Now South

displayed impeccable technique. He cashed the ace and king of trumps, then led the ten of diamonds. West covered with the king and dummy's ace won. All that was left to do was for declarer to ruff dummy's last spade just in case East had preempted with a six-card suit. Since it would not help to over-ruff, West discarded a club.

However, he was only postponing the inevitable. Declarer threw him in with the queen of trumps and, whether West exited with a diamond or a club, he had to present declarer with a trick in whichever suit he chose.

While declarer's technique was impressive, we are sure our eagle-eyed readers will have spotted that the defense had slipped. And, as so often happens, the error occurred at the very first trick!

East can take his partner off the looming end play if he overtakes with the king of spades and shifts to a club. The defenders are now assured of a trick with the king of clubs, and when West is thrown in with his master trump later in the hand, he will be able to exit safely with a club and sit back and wait for the diamond trick that will defeat the contract. The defense is entitled to a trick in each suit.

ملک ۱۰ سے ۱۱